

building in the District of Columbia which was bequeathed to the United States and it cannot be disposed of without the passage of this legislation. Another item is that of a small piece of land in the Barge Office in New York City, which the Authority must secure in order to complete a tunnel. Another item is the authorization to proceed to complete a heating plant in the District of Columbia. The bill contains a miscellaneous group of items of a routine nature which must be acted on in order that the Government may proceed with its program. I may say that there was a unanimous report of the committee. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are members of the committee and voted to report the bill favorably. The bill was carefully considered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to make another inquiry. Has the money been appropriated to acquire these sites?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes; the money has been appropriated. This bill would provide authority to use the money.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to say for the RECORD that I attended the hearings, and I agree entirely with what the distinguished Senator from Arkansas has said. I believe the bill should be passed, because it is necessary to obtain the site and buildings provided in it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. If the bill is not passed quickly the Government will lose the advantage of the contracts it entered into sometime ago, and the time limit on them is rapidly approaching.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5407) to grant to the Federal Works Administrator certain powers with respect to site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, and other matters which had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 9, after "California", to strike out "to purchase and remodel buildings" and to insert "to purchase buildings either unencumbered or subject to existing leases where in his determination it is advantageous to do so and to remodel the same."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 8, after the word "and", to strike out "said sum is hereby authorized to be appropriated for such purposes" and to insert "the unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for the construction of projects outside the District of Columbia are hereby made available for this purpose."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 16, after the figure "\$2,000,000", to strike out the comma and the words "and said sum is hereby authorized to be appropriated for said purpose" and to insert "Funds for this purpose are hereby

made available from the unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for the construction of buildings outside the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 7, on page 6, line 8, after the word "apply", to insert "to communications systems for handling messages of a confidential or secret nature, or."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 12, after the word "operated", to insert "or occupied."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 14, to strike out section 8, as follows:

SEC. 8. The Commissioner of Public Buildings shall have exclusive authority in all buildings operated by the Public Building Administration to enter into contracts, upon such terms and conditions as he may find to be in the public interest and without securing competitive bids, for food services in buildings designed to include such facilities or where such services are subsequently found to be necessary to establish rules and regulations for the operation thereof; and to make all sanitary inspections in connection therewith.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to change the remaining section numbers.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5407) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. TAFT conferees on the part of the Senate.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. CONNALLY. I move that the Senate take a recess until Monday next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, June 3, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 1 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

FOREIGN SERVICE

TO BE FOREIGN-SERVICE OFFICERS, UNCLASSIFIED, VICE CONSULS OF CAREER, AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Oscar V. Armstrong	Stephen A. Rynas
W. Wendell Blanche	Frederick D. Sharp 3d
William N. Dale	Albert W. Sherer, Jr.
Alfred le S. Jenkins	Levi P. Smith, Jr.
Curtis F. Jones	Gerald Stryker
Francis E. Meloy, Jr.	Richard M. Tynan
Alexander L. Peaslee	Stanley B. Wolff
Howard A. Reed	

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1946

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, who only art our refuge and our strength, to the altar of Thy forgiving mercy we come with starved souls, hungering after Thee. As leap the spires of Thy glory, how low fly the thoughts of our desires, their wings too often brushing the very ground. In the sanctuary of Thy riches how foolish and futile seem the things for which we strive with panting breath; we are of the earth earthy. Lead us now, we beseech Thee, beyond the wonder of the morning to the gates which lead to peace and power. We ask it in the name of that strong and stainless One who without shame and in triumph wore the garment of our afflictions and limitations and who looks at us and through us in these troubled days with eyes majestic and with a smile that bids us hope. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Saturday, June 1, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

SAUNDERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 198)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk, as follows:

To the United States Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, the bill (S. 1932) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the board of trustees of the Saunders Memorial Hospital.

It appears that in 1942 the Army Air Forces desired to construct a hospital at the Army air base at Florence, S. C. Dr. John D. Smyser, who was the medical director and superintendent of Saunders Memorial Hospital located in that city, offered to lease the hospital to the United States.

A series of negotiations took place between Dr. Smyser and representatives of the War Department, which resulted in the execution by Dr. Smyser of an option to lease the Saunders Memorial Hospital to the United States for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter, subject to a right of termination by the Government at any time upon 30 days' notice.

The War Department later reached the conclusion that it would be less expensive to construct a new hospital than to acquire and rehabilitate the Saunders Memorial Hospital, and declined to take up the option or to enter into a lease. No contract either to lease or purchase the premises was ever entered into by the Government.

It is asserted that in the meantime Dr. Smyser had made arrangements to turn over the hospital to the United States and had discontinued certain activities in the institution.

The bill under consideration, in addition to conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina and waiving the statute of limitations, also waives the provision of the option requiring written notice on the part of the United States of its intention to exercise the option and contains a specific statement to the effect that Army officials notified the claimant that the Army had exercised its option.

While I would interpose no objection to the enactment of legislation which would merely waive the immunity of the Government to suit in tort and the defense of the statute of limitations, the bill under consideration goes much further than that. It waives substantive defenses of the Government, and, also, in effect, makes findings of fact concerning which there is conflicting evidence.

The fact that the hospital authorities made premature preparations on the assumption that a lease would be entered into does not create either a legal or moral obligation on the part of the Government to confer on the hospital the right to bring suit against the United States on assumptions of fact which are not supported by the evidence or by the actual events.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 31, 1946.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I think there must be some mistake in connection with the veto of this bill, for I talked with the President himself about it and he told me to call the attention of those interested that he was going to sign the bill. Therefore, I do not know whether to ask that the bill be referred to the committee until after I have taken the subject up further with the President to see just what happened. There must have been some mistake somewhere. I wish to make that statement for the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire that the message and bill lie on the table for the present?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to have that action taken.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the message and bill will lie on the table and be printed.

LEO STUHR—VETO MESSAGE
(S. DOC. NO. 199)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accom-

panying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

To the United States Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 1604, entitled "An act for the relief of Leo Stuhr."

This bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Leo Stuhr, of Grand Island, Nebr., the sum of \$149.57, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for payment under the Commodity Credit Corporation's offer to make dairy production payments. Payments allegedly earned during the period from April 1, 1945, to and including June 30, 1945, are involved. This bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make the payment notwithstanding section 243.5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation offer to make dairy production payments, which specifically provides for a definite limitation of time in which claims for such payment, and evidence in support of such claims, must be submitted.

Administrative regulations were in effect to provide for payment in those meritorious cases where, due to causes beyond the farmer's control, the application for payment was not submitted within the prescribed time. These regulations are most lenient. The producer in this case failed to present any evidence tending to show that his failure to submit his application for payment within prescribed time limits was caused by the result of causes beyond his control.

The county AAA committee composed of his farmer neighbors has disapproved his claim and denied his appeal, after a review of all evidence submitted.

The Congress has imposed limitations upon the amounts which the Commodity Credit Corporation may expend on various subsidy programs. If the Corporation is to maintain effective controls over the total amount of such expenditures, it is necessary that claims be filed promptly during the operation of each program, in order that proper adjustments can be made therein before the funds are exhausted. Should an exception be made in this case, it would be mandatory that the terms of the offer be disregarded with respect to any and all producers who might at any date present claims against the Government of the United States, thereby creating a potential liability against the Treasury of millions of dollars.

I must emphasize my belief that the field of special legislation of this nature must not be opened to relieve individual citizens from the consequences of their failure, without cause, to file their claims within the period necessarily fixed by administrative regulation.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 31, 1946.

SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
AFFECTING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY—
APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair appoints the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], as

conferees on the part of the Senate on the bill (H. R. 6578) to provide on a temporary basis during the present period of emergency, for the prompt settlement of industrial disputes vitally affecting the national economy in the transition from war to peace.

USE OF COAST GUARD RADIO STATIONS
FOR COMMERCIAL MESSAGES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 327 of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the use of Coast Guard radio stations for commercial messages, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PETITIONS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A petition of sundry members of the armed forces stationed at Yokohama, Japan, relating to the extension of the Selective Training and Service Act; ordered to lie on the table.

A letter from JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON, Delegate from Hawaii, transmitting radiograms from sundry representatives of labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, praying that hearings be held on the bill (H. R. 6578) to provide on a temporary basis during the present period of emergency, for the prompt settlement of industrial disputes vitally affecting the national economy in the transition from war to peace; ordered to lie on the table.

ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF PRICE
ADMINISTRATION

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Association, at Wichita, Kans., May 20, 1946, regarding the feelings of the represented industries toward the OPA and interference by other Government agencies.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the grain trade has been laboring under many burdensome Government regulations which the industry accepted as war measures; and

Whereas we consider that the shooting war is now over: Therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to get back to the principles of free enterprise on which this country was founded and progressed to the highest standard of living the world has ever known, that OPA be abolished with its expiration June 30, 1946, and not be renewed, and all other Government agencies restricting free industry be likewise abolished; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all Kansas Senators and Congressmen.

O. E. CASE, Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 1547. A bill to provide for the disposition of vessels, trophies, relics, and material of

historical interest by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1406).

By Mr. LUCAS, from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

S. Res. 268. Resolution increasing the limit of expenditures for hearings before the Committee on Commerce; without amendment.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate reports for the month of May 1946, from the chairmen of cer-

tain committees, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relative to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURPLUS PROPERTY,
May 27, 1946.
HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
President, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.
DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to Senate Resolution 319, Seventy-eighth Congress, I

am transmitting herewith a list of employees of the Surplus Property Subcommittee (S. Res. 129) of the Senate Military Affairs Committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate. Included with this list is the name and address of each such employee, the name and address of the department or agency paying the salary of such employee, and the annual rate of compensation. In accordance with Senate Resolutions 77, 201, and 210, the department or agency so listed will be reimbursed by the subcommittee in the amount of the salaries paid to such employees.

Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Chairman, Surplus Property Subcommittee.

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Hilda Hamilton.....	705 18th Street, NW., Washington, D. C.....	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.....	\$2,890

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY
PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS,
JUNE 1, 1946.

MR. LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary of the Senate,
United States Capitol,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIFFLE: I transmit herewith the list of employees of the Senate Small Busi-

ness Committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate. The Senate Small Business Committee, however, is reimbursing the agencies who have loaned these employees.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES E. MURRAY, Chairman.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND SURVEY PROBLEMS OF SMALL-BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

To the Senate: JUNE 1, 1946.
The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of May 1946, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
F. Preston Forbes.....	502 Four Mile Rd., Alexandria, Va.....	Commerce Department, Washington, D. C.....	\$7,175.00
Stella J. Groeper.....	1127 Branch Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.....	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.....	3,710.00
L. Evelyn Spicer.....	2515 Wisconsin Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.....	do.....	3,380.00
Margie L. Strubel.....	4632 12th St. NE., Washington, D. C.....	do.....	2,600.40

JAMES E. MURRAY, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JUNE 1, 1946.
To the Senate:
The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

name of a person employed by the committee who is not a full-time employee of the Senate or of the committee for the month of May 1946, in compliance with the terms of

Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Mrs. Mamie L. Mizen.....	1434 Saratoga Ave.....	District of Columbia government.....	\$3,970

KENNETH MCKELLAR, Chairman.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

S. 2283 A bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for money lost or stolen while they were on duty at the United States Naval Training Station, Farragut, Idaho; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BALL:

S. 2284. A bill for the relief of William B. Buol; and

S. 2285. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Malitch; to the Committee on Immigration.

(Mr. ANDREWS introduced Senate bill 2286, to amend the act entitled "An act for the acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount

Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital," approved May 29, 1930, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 2287. A bill to provide for the continuance in certain cases of disability compensation and waiver of premiums and disability payments under United States Government Life Insurance policies; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 2288. A bill to permit public shooting on national wildlife refuges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(Mr. O'DANIEL introduced S. J. Res. 165, requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating the second Sunday in June

of each year as Father's Day, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill recommended by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission of which Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, 3d, is chairman. I request that the bill, together with a letter from General Grant to the President of the Senate giving detailed information as to the whole project and the proposed plan for meeting the expense of its construction be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred, and the bill and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2286) to amend an act for the acquisition, establishment and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, approved May 29, 1930, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act for the acquisition, establishment and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to the Great Falls, and to provide for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Virginia requisite to the comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital," Public, No. 284, Seventy-first Congress, approved May 29, 1930, is hereby amended as follows:

By striking from section 1 (a) the following language: "Provided further, That no money shall be expended by the United States for the construction of said highway on the Maryland side of the Potomac, except as part of the Federal-aid highway program."

By striking from the next proviso of section 1 (a) the following language: "and the construction of said roads."

By striking from section 1 (b) the following language: "The United States is not to share in the cost of construction of roads in the areas mentioned in this paragraph, except if and as Federal-aid highways."

The letter presented by Mr. ANDREWS is as follows:

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND
PLANNING COMMISSION,

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1946.

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed a proposed bill to amend the George Washington Memorial Parkway Act approved May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482).

Section 1 (a) of this act authorizes the extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Virginia and Maryland shores of the Potomac River to Great Falls and provides for the construction of a free bridge at or near Great Falls. The George Washington Memorial Parkway includes the existing Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. Title to the lands so acquired vests in the United States.

Under previous parkway appropriations made to the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, which has jurisdiction over the George Washington Memorial Parkway, that Service has expended something over a million dollars extending the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway on the Virginia side from Columbia Island to Key Bridge, and has also constructed an additional span to Key Bridge to permit the parkway to pass under that bridge, all from Federal parkway funds.

But as to the parkway on the Maryland side, the act provided that "no money shall be expended by the United States for the construction of said highway—from Fort Washington to Great Falls—on the Maryland side of the Potomac except as part of the Federal-aid highway program." This provision makes a very unfortunate and unjust discrimination against the State of

Maryland. On the Virginia side the parkway roads have been built and will continue to be built wholly from Federal funds, whereas under the above quoted provision all such roads built on the Maryland side will have to be built from joint State and Federal funds.

The right-of-way for the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Maryland side has been or is being acquired from the District line to the Great Falls at a total cost to date of approximately \$678,000, of which Maryland and private contributors have paid one-half. Approximately 1,637 acres have been or are now being acquired on the Maryland side, and all of the right-of-way necessary to construct the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Maryland side from Cabin John to Great Falls will be available for the construction of that portion on the Maryland side as a postwar project. It is very important, therefore, that this law be amended by striking out the above-quoted provision so that this parkway road from the District line to a point above Great Falls be constructed as one of the early postwar projects.

Section 1 (b) provides for the acquisition of lands in the Maryland metropolitan area, including the Anacostia River Valley and its tributaries, in a cooperative arrangement between the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. This section contained the following proviso: "The United States is not to share in the cost of construction of roads in the areas mentioned in this paragraph, except if and as Federal-aid highways."

One of the principal postwar projects of the Federal Government is the construction of a parkway road from Washington to the far side of Fort Meade and there to connect with a continuation of that parkway to Baltimore. Part of the parkway will pass through lands in the Anacostia River Valley which have already been acquired under the provisions of section 1 (b). It is necessary to eliminate this proviso in order that the parkway can be constructed through these lands.

Appreciating your referring this proposed legislation to the appropriate committee of the Senate, I remain,

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT, 3D,
Major General, United States Army,
Chairman.

FATHER'S DAY

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, some 35 years ago, while a patient in the Santa Rosa Hospital at San Antonio, Mrs. R. B. Loggins, of West Columbia, Tex., who had become interested in the matter, wrote a number of articles in reference to a special day of the year honoring fathers. The San Antonio Express, of San Antonio, Tex., published these articles. A beginning was made with the observance of Father's Day at several places and it has now spread over the entire United States.

The original idea was to make the first Sunday in May Father's Day. Later this was changed to the second Sunday in June, which is now generally observed as Father's Day. In a number of States the governor of the State officially designates that day as a special day honoring fathers.

Mrs. Loggins was one of the most active of the group whose labors resulted in the establishment of Father's Day,

and I desire to pay tribute to her and to the idea on which she has worked for a number of years. This movement has now become so generally known and so widespread in observance that I believe it would be eminently fitting at this time for the day to be recognized nationally.

I ask unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating the second Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day, reading as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the second Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day, and calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies.

I request that it be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 165) requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating the second Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 5674) to amend the laws authorizing the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AUDIT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MARITIME COMMISSION AND WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on October 29, 1942, and many times since, I have called the attention of the Senate to the unconscionable conditions existing in the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Board, as indicated by the many reports which the Comptroller General has submitted to the Congress.

The reports of the Comptroller General, beginning with June 29, 1942, indicate gross negligence, wastefulness, collusion, and inefficiency in handling the affairs of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration.

On January 23, 1946, there was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, by Representative WIGGLESWORTH, of Massachusetts, a report by the Comptroller General on the financial affairs of the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration up to June 30, 1943.

This report indicates that up to that time there had been a total of \$8,007,163,990.60 of funds improperly accounted for by these two agencies of government.

I believe that President Truman has been aware of conditions existing in the Maritime Commission for a long time.

This belief is amply borne out by the fact that he failed to reappoint one member of the old Commission and two others

resigned undoubtedly with the wholehearted approval of the White House.

After these three members of the old Commission, which has been constantly under fire by the Comptroller General's office, had resigned or were removed, the new Commission, consisting of Ray McKeough, John Carmody, and Capt. Edward Macauley, made much progress toward putting the Commission on an efficient and honest basis. Some inefficient and dishonest employees have been removed.

The courageous action of these three men was taken in the face of strong opposition from those who had participated in or condoned the looting of the United States Treasury by certain unscrupulous interests with which the old Commission had apparently cooperated.

If these three men had remained in control of the Commission and the War Shipping Board, I have no doubt but that they would have performed a thorough housecleaning.

However, Captain Macauley resigned because of illness. As a matter of fact, it had been made plain to him by men close to the seat of government that his resignation was desired. However, he resisted any efforts to remove him, but finally resigned of his own free will because of ill health.

Today, a new Chairman of the Commission, Vice Adm. William Ward Smith, is being sworn into office.

I do not question his integrity or his ability. In fact, I know little about him. I do question the appropriateness of placing one of the colleagues of the two vice admirals who were, to all appearances, removed from office in a position where in he may find it necessary officially to report that his former associates of equal naval rank with himself did not merit the trust imposed in them.

I would say frankly to the new Chairman of the Maritime Commission—and I say this without knowing whether or not he has any knowledge of the findings and charges of the Comptroller General of the United States, that more than \$8,000,000,000 of taxpayers' money was improperly accounted for by his former colleagues; that in accepting this position he is placing himself in what may be a most embarrassing situation.

Unfortunately, certain reports of the Comptroller General to the Congress also indicate the possibility of collusion between the Maritime Commission and the Navy in the mispending of public funds.

Therefore, Mr. President, realizing the embarrassment which the new Chairman of the Maritime Commission may encounter, I ask unanimous consent to submit for appropriate reference a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of this body which is authorized to investigate fully the affairs of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration and the many charges which have been made against these two agencies by the Comptroller General of the United States.

A thorough investigation by an impartial and competent committee of the Senate will reveal that those unscrupulous business interests which in the last few years have succeeded in looting the United States Treasury of what will undoubtedly amount to several billion dollars are still attempting to control the affairs of the Commission and may succeed in doing so unless prevented by the Congress.

There is still an opportunity to recover what may amount to several hundred million dollars of United States taxpayers' money if such a committee as I propose is authorized to make a thorough and prompt investigation.

Failure of the Congress to interest itself in the Comptroller General's charges that billions of dollars of taxpayers' money have been improperly accounted for cannot help but increase the fears now held by many that an unscrupulous element of big business has nothing to fear from the Congress.

I earnestly hope that this body will allay such fears by promptly authorizing the investigation called for in the resolution.

I understand that a similar demand for an investigation of Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration affairs is being made in the House by Representative RICHARD WIGGLESWORTH, of Massachusetts, who has worked unceasingly in the public interest.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 276), submitted by Mr. AIKEN, was received and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

Whereas the Congress of the United States owes a definite obligation to the American people to insist that all appropriated money shall be properly accounted for; and

Whereas the Comptroller General of the United States has reported to the Congress, in an audit of and findings pertaining to the financial operations of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration up to June 30, 1943, which audit and findings are found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 23, 1946, pages 290-299 inclusive, that a total of \$8,007,163,990.60 of the money appropriated for the use of these Governmental agencies has not been properly accounted for; and

Whereas no action or consideration of this failure on the part of the Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration to properly account for this sum of \$8,007,163,990.60 has been taken by any standing committee or either House of Congress; and

Whereas it is imperative that the Congress ascertain the accuracy or the inaccuracy of this charge that the sum of \$8,007,163,990.60 has not been properly accounted for by these governmental agencies: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of seven Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the expenditure of, and accounting for, (1) all money appropriated for and expended by the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration and (2) all money received by such agencies from other Federal agencies and from other sources. Such study and investigation shall be made with a view to the determination of the facts as to whether or not the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration

have properly and adequately safeguarded the interests of the United States in the expenditure of, and accounting for, such money in connection with the acquisition of vessels, the charter hire or chartering of vessels, the placing of insurance and the payment of insurance losses, the allowance and payment of agency fees and other fees and emoluments, and with respect to all other matters relating to the expenditure of, and accounting for, such money which the committee may deem it appropriate to study and investigate. The committee shall report to the Senate, not later than 6 months after the adoption of this resolution, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR CARTER GLASS

Mr. BYRD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 277), which was referred to the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the President pro tempore in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. Carter Glass, late a Senator from the State of Virginia, on vouchers to be approved by the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently said: Mr. President, from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 277, submitted early today by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], which deals with the funeral expenses of the late Honorable Carter Glass, and I request consent for its consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 277) was considered, and agreed to.

SENATOR SHIPSTEAD'S VOTING RECORD ON VETERANS' LEGISLATION, 1923-46

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, my voting record on veterans' legislation from 1923 to 1946 has been incorporated in a statement prepared by the Senate Library. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator Henrik Shipstead's Voting Record on Veterans' Legislation, 1923-46

Congress	Session	Year	Page	Bill	Vote	Subject
68th	1st	1923-24	1972	H. R. 7959	Yea	Adjusted compensation for ex-servicemen.
			8871	H. R. 7959	do	Ibid. Passage over President's veto.
			5333	S. 5	do	Increase pension for service in Civil War, Mexican War, and War of 1812.
			8422	S. 5	do	Ibid. Passage over President's veto.
			7855	S. 2257	do	To extend, for 5 years after discharge, time for showing neuropsychiatric disease.
68th	2d	1924-25	4240	S. 33	do	Retirement of disabled emergency officers of World War I.
69th	1st	1925-26	12037	H. R. 12175	Yea	Hospitalization of disabled servicemen.
			12089	H. R. 12175	Nay	To allow unpaid premiums to be renewed by deducting 5 percent interest annually from "face of policy."
			7435	H. R. 8132	Yea	Granting pensions for service in war with Spain.
69th	2d	1926-27	4333	H. R. 16886	(Not voting)	Authorizing Veterans' Bureau to make loans to ex-servicemen.
			4336	H. R. 16886	do	Ibid. Vote on passage of bill.
			4547	H. R. 16886	Yea	Disabled emergency officers of World War, retirement. Passage over veto.
70th	1st	1927-28	9674	S. 777	do	Bill to amend World War Veterans' Act.
71st	2d	1929-30	11496	H. R. 10381	do	Bill to amend World War Veterans' Act, World War I. Raise amount of disability compensation.
			12194	H. R. 13174	Nay	Bill to amend World War Veterans Act, World War I, to provide that willful misconduct resulting in venereal disease will not preclude disability allowance.
			12196	H. R. 13174	Yea	Bill to amend World War Veterans Act, World War I.
			12198	H. R. 13174	do	Passage of bill.
71st	2d	1929-30	12418	H. R. 13174	do	Bill to amend World War Veterans Act, World War I. Conference report.
71st	3d	1930-31	5386	H. R. 1704	do	Adjusted certificates, increase loan basis.
			6230	H. R. 1704	do	Ibid. Passage over President's veto.
72d	1st	1931-32	12173	H. R. 7726	do	Ibid. Immediate payment of face value of adjusted-service certificates.
					do	Motion to strike out title VII of legislative appropriation bill relative to adjustment of veterans' benefits which would reduce compensation.
73d	1st	1933	4816	H. R. 5389	do	Veterans' Compensation or pension for service-connected disabilities—amendments:
			4816	H. R. 5389	Nay	1. Reduction not to exceed 15 percent.
			4832	H. R. 5389	do	2. Reduction not to exceed 25 percent.
			6014	H. R. 5389	Yea	3. Reduction not to exceed 25 percent.
73d	2d	1934	3308	H. R. 6663	do	Ex-servicemen, amendment relative to benefits.
			5400	H. R. 6663	Nay	Ibid. Motion to concur in House amendment.
			3066	H. R. 6663	Yea	Veterans' claims, restoring veterans' benefits.
			3304	H. R. 6663	Nay	Immediate payment of veterans' bonus.
			3214	H. R. 6663	Yea	War with Spain, amendment to independent offices appropriation bill to limit reductions of pensions to veterans of.
74th	1st	1935	8066	H. R. 3896	Yea	Adjusted-service certificate, payment of.
			6862	H. R. 3896	do	Ibid. Amendment.
			7052	H. R. 3896	do	Ibid.
74th	2d	1936	7068	H. R. 3896	do	Passage of bill.
			670	H. R. 9870	do	Adjusted-service certificates, payment of.
			700	H. R. 9870	do	Ibid. Amendment.
			703	H. R. 9870	do	Passage of bill.
			1015	H. R. 9870	do	Passage over veto of President.
78th	2d	1944	3081	S. 1767	do	Relief of returning veterans of World War II (GI bill of rights).
79th	2d	1946	3430	H. R. 4761	Nay	Vote on amendment to cut subsidy from \$600,000,000 to \$400,000,000 in Veterans' Emergency Housing Act.
			3353	H. R. 4761	do	Veterans' Emergency Housing Act amendment to strike out permission relative to guarantee by RFC for prefabricated houses.
79th	2d	1946	3354	H. R. 4761	do	Ibid. Strike out \$600,000,000 in subsidies for production of materials.
			3406	H. R. 4761	Yea	Ibid. Strike out provisions for price ceilings on existing homes and unimproved land.
			3420	H. R. 4761	do	Ibid. Provide for outright grant to veterans desiring to purchase homes.
			3433	H. R. 4761	do	Ibid. Passage of bill creating Housing Expediter and to prevent speculation and excessive prices sale of housing.

Prepared by Senate Library, May 31, 1946.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD AT ACADEMIC CONVOCATION OF ADELPHI COLLEGE, NEW YORK

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him on June 1, 1946, at the academic convocation of Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the chartering of the college, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PRESIDENT'S LABOR BILL—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON TEAMSTER

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "This is a time for cool heads, sober judgment," published in the Washington Teamster of Seattle, Wash., May 31, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR RADIO STATION LICENSEES WITH REGARD TO PROGRAMING—ADDRESS BY HON. THURMAN ARNOLD

[Mr. MITCHELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of rules and regulations for radio-station licensees with regard to programing, delivered by Judge Thurman Arnold on June 1, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective

Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Congress has passed and the President has signed a new bill affecting the selective service, namely, one which increased the minimum age and decreased the maximum age of those selected under the selective service and training act, an amendment is necessary so as to make Senate bill 2057 in line with the recommendations of the committee. So I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be read, and I offer the amendment at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, between lines 6 and 7, it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 2. (a) So much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States."

On page 1, line 7, delete "SEC. 2." and insert in lieu thereof "(b)."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—
Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hickenlooper	Overton
Austin	Hoey	Pepper
Ball	Huffman	Radcliffe
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Briggs	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Brooks	Kilgore	Robertson
Buck	Knowland	Russell
Bushfield	La Follette	Saltonstall
Byrd	Langer	Shipstead
Capehart	Lucas	Smith
Connally	McCarran	Stanfill
Cordon	McClellan	Stewart
Donnell	McFarland	Taft
Downey	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	McMahon	Tunnell
Ellender	Magnuson	Tydings
Ferguson	Maybank	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Mead	Wagner
George	Millikin	Walsh
Gerry	Mitchell	Wheeler
Green	Moore	Wherry
Gulley	Murdock	White
Gurney	Murray	Wiley
Hart	O'Daniel	Wilson

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr.

BAILEY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are detained on public business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an address entitled "Peace Forces," delivered by me at the Second Annual Commencement of the School of Advanced International Studies, Foreign Service Educational Foundation, on June 1. I offer it for printing at this place in the RECORD because in that address I discussed the peace forces which are within the United States, but which have world-wide scope, and which are within the special function of the Congress of the United States. Among such peace forces are those involved in the extension of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Therefore I believe that the address may be of interest to my colleagues and perhaps to others.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PEACE FORCES

I speak to you about peace forces that are within the United States, but which have world-wide scope, because you have had training in this school of advanced international studies for development and employment of such forces.

The special knowledge you have acquired relating to affairs among nations, and the improvement of relations toward ultimate pacific settlements of controversies among them, especially qualifies you to give impetus to these forces.

I speak of policies and activities of the departments of Government, especially the executive, legislative, and military departments, and the laws that seem so difficult to enact, but which are so vital to the actual power, and the appearance of power, essential for leadership by this country.

A condition precedent to enactment of these laws by Congress is well informed public opinion, in which you will participate, and in which you ought to lead.

Graphically stated, the measures that are indispensable to the efficiency of our negotiations for the definitive treaties of peace, for the firm and effective establishment of the United States, and for the negotiation and ratification of the treaty among the American Republics, to be founded on the Act of Chapultepec, include the following:

I. APPROPRIATIONS SUFFICIENT TO IMPLEMENT THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S NEW PROGRAM OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE

These appropriations, now pending in Congress, are in danger. The activity is an old one for many of the great treaty powers, but it is practically a new one for us. It involves the transmission of news by radio, press, and motion pictures. Its objective is to give to the world a true day to day picture of the standards by which we live. This is a peace force of high value because no nation can excel our record for nonaggression, and for the encouragement of self-determination and independent sovereignty by smaller nations.

Moreover, this Nation has been the leading exponent of the capitalistic system of economy and of free institutions of government. By a true disclosure of what this Republican type of government has done to uplift the standard of living of the inhabitants of this great continent, we may lead other people to have faith that the pursuit of similar political philosophies might result in attainment of the higher level to which all peoples aspire. This is an element for peace because disparity in the possession of the good things of life is a cause of unrest.

Our way of life, our standards of living, are known to many people, but they are not known to many other people, among whom there is circulated propaganda to discredit the capitalistic system of economy and the republican form of government. Speeches of our statesmen are garbled in their reports, important events are not mentioned, or are given little significance, knowledge of our altruism is barred, our benevolence to them is misrepresented.

A specimen of distortion of facts about the United States is found in the following wireless to the New York Times, dated May 29:

"RUSSIAN ACCUSES UNITED STATES OF EXPANDING

"LONDON, May 29.—Certain circles in the United States 'are out for expansion in all seas and are eagerly preaching undivided American domination of the world', said a Soviet woman commentator, Ata Belskaya, in a broadcast over the Moscow radio in English today.

"We know, of course, that during the war the United States occupied bases in the Pacific and Atlantic and on the Mediterranean coast," she declared.

"No one denies that in wartime the establishment of naval and aircraft bases was dictated by military necessity.

"But the war is over and still American troops have not been withdrawn from these temporarily established bases. What it boils down to is that the United States is trying to keep these vantage points for good."

"Moscow, May 29.—A Tass dispatch reporting arrival of a United States military delegation in Copenhagen, Denmark, was carried by the newspaper Pravda today under the headline 'Americans endeavoring to maintain military bases in Greenland.'"

An example of petition to Congress representing public opinion is the following telegram from leaders of thought:

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 24, 1946.

Hon. WARREN R. AUSTIN,
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Another unfortunate manifestation of American withdrawal from her world re-

sponsibilities since the end of the war is the action of the House Appropriations Committee in cutting almost by half the budget for the State Department's overseas information and cultural program.

It seems inconceivable that we have so soon forgotten the tragic cost to us of our failure to promote an adequate understanding before the war of American policies of American objectives and, indeed, of the American people themselves. The popular conception abroad of America and Americans was as warped as it was harmful. Little wonder that Germany had such fertile ground in which to plant its idea seeds against the American people. Little wonder that so many millions had to be spent by us during the war in counteracting the effect of enemy propaganda against us.

The people of Europe today are hungry for information about America. They are receptive and responsive to a constructive program that can give them a better understanding of the American people and their foreign policy.

Such being the case we find the House Appropriations Committee recommendation that the State Department budget be cut from \$19,000,000 to \$10,000,000, a deplorable and potentially harmful action. At a time when we should be recognizing our opportunities and our obligations, we are apparently defaulting on both. It is to be hoped that the cut will be restored in full by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Norman Cousins, Jonathan Daniels,
George Fielding Eliot, Mark Ethridge, Thomas K. Finletter, Ralph McGill, Harry Emerson Fosdick,
Owen J. Roberts.

Therefore, one of the peace forces to which we ought to give vitality is this agency of information and culture which would furnish the evidence to all countries penetrated by radio and other means of communication the true character of the American Nation. The most probative evidence of this is the chronicle of daily life broadcast as news.

II. THE ENACTMENT OF SUITABLE STATUTES TO PREVENT STRIKES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, AND COMBINATIONS EITHER OF CAPITAL OR OF LABOR, THAT EMPLOY STARVATION OF PEOPLE AS A MEANS OF ATTAINING OBJECTIVES IN LABOR DISPUTES

Our Government ought to be able to go into its own sanctuaries for the exercise of its sovereignty and protection of its citizens under the law. It should not be denied access, as it now is, to its courts in labor disputes that threaten the health or safety of our people, or the sovereignty of our Government.

What does this have to do with foreign relations? I answer that it directly impinges upon our status and our attitude in the family of nations. Its practical impact occurred with respect to our shipments of coal to France. At the time this strike suddenly stopped all shipments of coal Europe was receiving 500,000 tons per week from us. The stoppage informed nations who are in negotiations with us that a great weakness existed in our Government; that our Government had barred itself access to its own courts in labor disputes; that by virtue of that a counterbalancing tyranny had arisen, a tyranny that defied Government in its effort to maintain the health and safety of the people.

The obvious effect of depriving our neighbors of the shipments of coal went far beyond physical inconvenience. It gave cause for derision of us by countries with an opposite ideology who have been declaring through their information and cultural systems for the past 10 years that republican government and capitalistic economy are failures.

Definitely, the answer is that strikes against the Government weaken our prestige and influence in our relations in the United Nations Conferences, in the consultative system with

the American Republics, and in our efforts to expedite the making of the peace treaties in Europe.

III. REDUCTION OF TRADE BARRIERS, SUCH AS SUBSIDIES, TARIFFS, EMBARGOS, EXCHANGE POOLS AND BLOCS, BILATERAL TREATIES AND INTERREGIONAL PREFERENCES

You will find exercise of your special knowledge in society's consideration of the immediate problems relating to payment of our enormous debt, and conversion from war conditions to our customary circumstances.

I believe that we have to take an advanced position as a people—one that has an immediate sales resistance, but, upon careful deliberation fully recommends itself. That is, we should gradually modify, or repeal, laws, executive orders, and regulations which were required for the conduct of war, but which are hostile to a long range commercial policy, and are a hindrance to production and employment.

This comprehends, as you at once recognize, the problem of what to do with OPA. This is a live problem, upon which your thought, expressed freely, will help to form public opinion. I think you ought to guide that opinion, so far as you can, in the direction of timing such changes as would have an effect upon the relations of employer and employee, producer and consumer, distributor and carrier, so that they shall be as rapid as possible without too great inflation. I cannot conceive of the change being made without inflation. It is one of the hazards of our national life, and it ought to be kept within control. This policy bears directly upon our international relations because it will help to determine the economic soundness and vigor of the United States.

Therefore, it is one of the peace forces.

It is a part of the effort to pay our war debt expeditiously and to foster an expanding economy at home and abroad. It also has for its purpose the leveling off of peaks and depths of fluctuation in the prosperity or poverty of nations by working toward a better balance of production and consumption, and toward wider distribution of the good things of life.

Currently, also, we should be developing a strong popular backing for an economic arrangement—a treaty or treaties, if necessary—by which the trade barriers, which have amounted to economic warfare in the past, will be reduced, and reciprocal procedures in international trade promoted. By these means, more free access to the natural resources of the world would be given all nations and an opportunity afforded to the greatest possible number of consumers to raise the level of their living.

I regard this positive economic campaign as one of the most effective peace forces operating against the attack of totalitarianism upon the Western Hemisphere.

I have a deep feeling that we could not long stay at peace if a bitter conflict should develop between totalitarianism and free institutions.

For these reasons, this peace force seems to me to be a very important one.

IV. LAWS AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES PROMOTING ACTIVITIES OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION, THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

I cannot do more than name these forces in the scope of a commencement address, but I could not omit them from mention because of their place in the over-all mobilization for peace.

I call to your attention the fact that in all of these organizations there is activity at the present time of conspicuous character, and all of them are striving for such relations among the nations with respect to their specific purposes, that each country

may be aided only so far as necessary to get it upon its feet following the devastation of war, and enable it to provide its own means of living and progress.

These organizations open up vistas of thought of leadership in technical skills and information, as well as afford access to materials of which these countries are in short supply.

V. AN IMPORTANT PEACE FORCE CONSISTS OF AID AND RELIEF IN THE FORM OF MONEY, CREDITS, FOOD, COAL, AND OTHER COMMODITIES

Peace is placed in jeopardy by the threat of famine or other conditions due to greatly inferior advantages of one or more nations. The prevalence of peace in the world is dependent upon the happiness and welfare of the whole family of nations.

The foregoing categories relate to a real change in our national attitude and represent progress away from extreme nationalism toward an expanding activity in the world. The attainment of social and economic objectives should raise the standard of living of all peoples and remove some of the causes of war.

There is another category of items which bear directly upon the authority of the voice of the United States of America in negotiations of all kinds, for in the present state of civilization, power is the element which persuades nations at conference with each other regarding short- or long-term arrangements.

This brings us to the vitally important legislation upon which Congress has yet to decide:

The extension of the Selective Training and Service Act.

Universal military training.

Unification of the armed forces.

Control of atomic energy and the secrets relating to nuclear fission, until there have been set up and put into effective operation in the United Nations safeguards against the use of such energy for destructive purposes.

Your firm convictions, effectively voiced to your neighbors, that these difficult and controversial statutes ought to be passed promptly, would promote the type of peace force that is needed. The lack of this peace force was felt by our negotiators and delegates in London, and New York and Paris.

What consternation must Russia have felt on witnessing her greatest ally bowing in subservience to an isolationist minority? She could draw no other conclusion than that the United States could be expected to fall in the occupation of Germany, Italy, Austria, Japan, and China, and that she could not carry out her express obligations under the United Nations Charter.

People who have suffered military aggression and the devastation of modern war have little faith in promises without works. Representations without apparent power to make them good have little persuasiveness.

After her desperate exposure to German aggression during the last 30 years, in which she was ravaged and looted in two wars, Russia is security-conscious. The conduct of the United States being inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, Russia is interested in buffer states for her security.

Moreover, the disintegration of our military efficiency following the brave promises made at Potsdam naturally raised a serious question in German minds whether to follow the leadership of Russia, which maintained its power, or America, which reduced it.

During the 12 months since we listened to that really great commencement oration by Acting Secretary of State Grew, entitled "The Responsibility of Power," we have observed the disintegration of our military power in the occupation of the enemy territory.

When Mr. Grew addressed us a year ago, this Nation possessed the most exalted leadership that any nation in all history had

attained. The magnificence of its power gave its voice wings that swept round the world, uplifting the aspirations and hopes of mankind.

But, by our ineptitude, and our surrender to fatigue, we have, in 12 short months, fallen from these heights, apparently unmindful that the victory is not attained, and that it cannot be attained in any such state of lassitude and weakness.

It seems that to you there is no greater challenge than to sound the trumpet to rally again the stamina of this Nation around the standard of security and peace, and advance to the goal of such organizations for pacific determination of controversies, for the complete outlawry of the use of mass destructive weapons for any purpose whatever, for the maintenance of only those military forces which can prevent a situation developing into aggression.

I have for years called such forces peace forces because they so greatly resemble the peace officers of the common law whose primary duty is prevention of disturbance of the peace, but who also have a part in remedies for injury.

For this purpose there is no need of mass destructive weapons; for this purpose there is no need of armies and fleets and air wings great enough to wage war.

We must stay in the fight until the enemy is pacified completely—until he is qualified to join with us in the United Nations as a member in good faith. Cooperation for a peace must prevail by virtue of its intrinsic character—its new relationships to all the countries and governments of the earth.

It seems to me that the experience of 12 months carries a lesson of great persuasiveness. It is that the United States has the greatest responsibility of all the governments which have met in the conferences for peace treaties, hemispheric unity, and universal world organization. This responsibility is a result of the morals by which we are held, by the kind of life that we live, and the effect in happiness and wealth of many kinds which we enjoy above the people of any other part of the globe.

Therefore, we ought, forthwith, to pass the several statutes for restoration of the military effectiveness of the United States.

I congratulate you upon your graduation from the School of Advanced International Studies, and wish for you the opportunity of full exercise of your natural and acquired knowledge and skill in this critical hour of the world. No class graduating from such an institution of learning as this could have a higher challenge than that which is your commencement gift.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I realize that the bill now before the Senate is a very vital measure. I know that the whole country has been considering it for months. We have now reached the point where, in my opinion, we must speed up legislative action on this measure, for we are approaching the deadline of July 1, when the entire Selective Service Act will expire unless new legislation is agreed to by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President.

Briefly to place before the Senate the critical position of our armed forces at the moment, and particularly the Army, let me say that in the best judgment of national headquarters a total of only 12,000 men will come in by way of selective service during the month of May. I have complete figures for the first 3 weeks in May. I have not been able to obtain the exact figures for the last week.

In addition, I point out that, of the 12,000, most of them already appear in the figures which I shall shortly give, representing total volunteers during the

month of May. We must realize that these men come into the Army and are immediately given an opportunity to volunteer for a specific length of time, the minimum being 18 months, in accordance with the bill which Congress passed last fall. They may also volunteer for a 2-year period or a 3-year period. Volunteers and inductees for the first 3 weeks in May total 32,750. We must add to that number some of those who remained in the Army as inductees; but certainly the total number of volunteers for the month of May will not reach a figure larger than 43,000. The figure of 43,000 for the month of May tells us absolutely that we are not getting the volunteers necessary to maintain the strength of the Army, as everyone knows it is to be on July 1, namely, 1,550,000, reduced progressively during the next 12 months to 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. I may say that I have word from the War Department to the effect that on July 1st it will meet the figure of 1,550,000. It may be off a few thousand; nevertheless it will meet, on the line, the promise made to the Congress and to the country.

Mr. VANDENBERG and Mr. MAYBANK addressed the chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Volunteers for the month of May are estimated to reach the number of approximately 43,000. Going backward a little, in the month of April the number was 63,000; in March 73,000; in February 93,000; in January 113,000; in December 131,000; in November 184,000. That shows that we are reaching a low point in connection with volunteers, and that something must be done about it.

I now yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I wish to ask the Senator one question regarding the assumptions upon which the size of the Army contemplated in this bill is based. I notice, for example, that the fifth assumption, as stated in the report of the committee, is that we shall be relieved of occupation responsibilities in Austria and Italy by conclusion of peace treaties affecting those countries. I ask the able Senator whether the failure to conclude peace treaties respecting Austria and Italy will require a revision of the figures upward?

Mr. GURNEY. It certainly will. The senior Senator from Michigan knows that situation much better than I, and he knows that if we cannot conclude peace treaties, our occupation forces in Germany and other places cannot be reduced, or come home as soon as we thought might be possible, even when the Military Affairs Committee reported the bill. In my opinion, the situation which we face at the moment is much more critical than it was on April 11, when the Committee on Military Affairs approved Senate bill 2057.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the other assumptions upon which the size of the Army is based confront as much jeopardy as does the fifth assumption—

Mr. GURNEY. We all know that the jeopardy on April 11 was even greater

than we at that time thought possible, because on April 11 the committee felt that Congress would surely renew selective service in one form or another, and would not exclude from the reservoir of manpower, the 18- and 19-year olds, who constitute the only reservoir from which we can expect to maintain our armed strength at anywhere near the requirements on which that assumption was based. The House has since made the minimum age 20 and the maximum 29.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I was about to observe that if the fifth assumption is typical of the others, certainly the total armed forces contemplated in this measure represent not only a minimum, but a very dangerous minimum.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator mentioned the fact that the Army expected to meet its reduction. I wonder if the Senator intends, at a later time, to speak of the Navy and Marine Corps reductions, or whether he has any word from the Navy and Marine Corps as to their attitude and as to how this measure will affect them indirectly.

Mr. GURNEY. I may say to the Senator that all branches of the armed forces have definitely stated their full belief in the necessity for enacting this legislation. I shall be glad to answer particularly questions as soon as I have concluded my basic argument.

Mr. MAYBANK. My point is this: The Senator has stated that the Army intended to meet the reduced figures. If the Army should meet the reduced figures and, as was so ably explained by the Senator, the number of volunteers has fallen off to such an extent, does not that mean that many of those who have served long and faithfully in the Army overseas, and many of those who are fathers who have been absent from their families for many years, will not have the opportunity to return as early as they had been led by the Army to believe they would return if this measure had passed?

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to have the able Senator give us, if he can do so, the actual number of men in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps at this time.

Mr. GURNEY. As to the number in the Army at the moment, I should make a rough guess of 1,700,000. I shall try to get the exact figures soon. As I previously stated, I am advised that the Army will meet the figure 1,550,000 on July 1.

In the bill recommended by the committee the maximum strength of the Army is fully set forth, and the corresponding figure is set forth for the Navy, as Senators will note if they look at page 2 of the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand what is proposed to be the strength of the Army on July 1, 1946, and then on July 1 of the

following year; but I was anxious to know just what number of men are now in the armed forces.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall obtain those figures for the Senator, and shall get them exactly, and shall report them as soon as I am able to.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I would ask that I first be permitted to present my basic argument on the bill, and then I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I wished to answer the question just asked by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GURNEY. If the Senator has the information requested, I shall be glad to have him furnish it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. This information was given me last week, by the War Department. The total strength of the Army as of May 1, 1946, was 2,091,404 men. The estimated strength as of May 20, 1946, was 1,960,000 men.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, the figures just given by the Senator from West Virginia are, of course, a few weeks old. I shall try to obtain figures which are more nearly up to date.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. When the Senator obtains for us the figures as to the strength of the Army today will he be able to get the figures for the strength of the Army on VE-day and the relative strength of officers and enlisted men on the same date? We constantly hear that the enlisted men are getting out of the Army, but that the officers are staying in it. When we go into the matter of continuing the draft I think we should know the relative strength of officers versus enlisted men at the present time and when they were actually counted.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to obtain that information, and I shall offer it a little later.

Mr. President, I have been receiving, of course, some letters from various States of the Union, possibly from all of them, and I have been receiving a few letters from my own State of South Dakota. For the information of the Senate I believe I can outline my feelings regarding the necessity for the proposed legislation by reading a reply which I sent only last Friday to a constituent in my own State. It reads as follows:

MAY 31, 1946.

I have read your thought-provoking letter containing sharp criticism of the United States Army with considerable interest. Your letter induces me to make several broad observations which I think should be pointed out.

First of all, the Army has just concluded a magnificent victory over adversaries who had all the advantages at the start of the conflict. This has been done with a minimum loss of life.

I think we must also face the fact that there are still thousands of men in the Army and Navy who served during wartime when they were asked to risk their lives. These men cannot be released so that they may rejoin their families unless replacements are forthcoming. These replacements can only come from the 18- and 19-year-old group, as it is the only untapped reservoir of men left.

Let me interpolate here to say that the Director of Selective Service in my State advised on about May 1 that there were available for induction only 427 men in the category of those approved by the House of Representatives. I wish to point out the figures for a few other States:

California, only 9,000; New York State—we would think there would be more there—2,198; New York City, 2,500. The total for the entire United States available for induction in the age group authorized in the joint resolution which was approved on May 14 was 71,860.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, does the Senator have the Michigan figure there?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; for Michigan the figure is 3,087.

For Minnesota it is 1,921.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the entire list inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Estimated number of registrants 20 through 29 years of age available for induction as reported in a national survey made Apr. 16, 1946¹

State:	Number
Alabama.....	500
Arizona.....	400
Arkansas.....	425
California.....	9,000
Colorado.....	300
Connecticut.....	105
Delaware.....	100
District of Columbia.....	800
Florida.....	1,238
Georgia.....	1,500
Idaho.....	150
Illinois.....	8,516
Indiana.....	200
Iowa.....	2,100
Kansas.....	352
Kentucky.....	476
Louisiana.....	1,340
Maine.....	100
Maryland.....	510
Massachusetts.....	130
Michigan.....	3,087
Minnesota.....	1,921
Mississippi.....	2,204
Missouri.....	2,000
Montana.....	450
Nebraska.....	300
Nevada.....	0
New Hampshire.....	60
New Jersey.....	1,850
New Mexico.....	268
New York State.....	2,198
New York City.....	2,500
North Carolina.....	535
North Dakota.....	320
Ohio.....	3,500
Oklahoma.....	2,398
Oregon.....	1,000
Pennsylvania.....	3,500
Rhode Island.....	226
South Carolina.....	1,707
South Dakota.....	427
Tennessee.....	400
Texas.....	3,000
Utah.....	300
Vermont.....	352
Virginia.....	3,100
Washington.....	1,200
West Virginia.....	600
Wisconsin.....	1,450
Wyoming.....	35
Total.....	71,860

¹ Approximately 50 percent of these registrants would be found physically and mentally unacceptable for military service.

Mr. GURNEY. I now return to the letter which I had commenced to read:

It is also necessary that we maintain a strong army and navy so that we can fulfill our international responsibilities. I think it is more than coincidence that the Paris Peace Conference failed almost simultaneously with House emasculation of the selective-service law.

There is no question but what there is a certain amount of immorality in the Army. There are immoral men in every walk of civil life, and it would be strange indeed if the pattern of moral conceptions were any different in the Army. I have always felt that a boy's moral behavior was the responsibility first of his home, second of his church, and third of his school. Boys of 18 who have had the proper influence from these institutions will not fall into evil ways as the result of Army service.

I have introduced a bill in the Senate calling for extension of selective service in essentially its wartime form. It does not alter the minimum wage of 18 for inductees, but it does exempt fathers, and limits the period of service to 18 months. If this legislation is passed, it will enable young men to enter college when they are 19½ years old and continue uninterruptedly. This, I am sure, would result in less dislocation than if they were allowed to enter at 18 with the prospect of military service hovering over them after 2 years.

Thank you again for your very interesting letter.

Sincerely yours,

CHAN GURNEY.

Mr. President, the case for extension of the Selective Service Act must rest finally on the fundamental proposition that it is necessary in the national interest. We have the assurance of the President, Secretary Byrnes, Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal, General Eisenhower, and Admiral Nimitz, and of the Military Committees of both Houses of Congress that it is necessary.

We can agree with General Eisenhower also that—

Any gamble with the peace and security of the United States at this time is a gamble with the peace and security of the world.

I do not believe that anyone wants to take that gamble.

It seems to me that there are two overpowering reasons for extending the Selective Service Act at this time, as urged by those with whom rests the responsibility for protecting the peace we have won. These reasons are:

First. It is necessary in the opinion of men whose judgment we can trust to extend the act at this time to make certain that we can raise and maintain an Army of the minimum size required to do the job assigned it.

Second. It is necessary to strengthen the hand of the President and Secretary of State in their handling of our foreign relations.

There should be no partisanship and no politics in an issue so vital to the national security as this. We are all Americans. We may have our family fights on domestic issues. But when it comes to war or to the making of peace or to the broad fundamentals of foreign policy, we have always found it possible as a people to rise above partisanship and do what we thought right in the national interest. I am satisfied that we shall do this now.

The way to get peace in a world still suffering from the shocking aftermath of war is not suddenly to throw down our arms while others remained armed. We know now that we have demobilized too fast since hostilities ceased. We yielded too readily to a natural desire to have our sons brought home as rapidly as ships could carry them. In doing so we have literally wrecked the Army that won the war. This has occurred in the short space of less than a year.

When I say "we" did this, I mean all of us. We were all at fault. Not a single responsible voice was raised in any quarter to protest in time against this debacle. Now that the damage has been done it is our job as Americans to repair it and supply the men necessary to rebuild the Army and to put it again on a solid footing.

MANPOWER RESERVOIR EMPTY

No one likes to draft 18-year-old boys for military service in war or peace; but when we reach the point where our manpower resources are exhausted except for 18-year-olds, there is nothing else to do. We are told, in effect, that the manpower reservoir, once filled to overflowing by selective service, has so dried up that except for the 18- and 19-year-olds there are only 50,000 or 60,000 I-A's who can be called into the Army. These 50,000 or 60,000 men are the left-overs after the list has been combed and recombined for physically fit men not clearly entitled to deferment. We are told that every other man in this remaining pool of I-A's above 19 years of age has been repeatedly rejected as physically unfit, or is indispensable on the farm, or holds a key position in industry or science, or has dependents whom he must support, or is unavailable for other good and sufficient reasons.

What then could the Army do if we were to end the induction of 18- and 19-year-olds, or declare a moratorium on inductions, or otherwise render ineffective the law by nullifying amendments? The answer is very simple. The Army could retain combat veterans in the service. It could call others back to service. It could refuse to release fathers, and compel inductees now in the Army to serve longer than 18 months. On that basis it would be easy enough to guarantee the existence of an Army of the size required.

But the Army is not proposing and does not intend to do any of these things. We are committed to a policy of releasing fathers, discharging all combat veterans as soon as they can be brought home, and limiting the service of all inductees to 18 months. We shall stand on that policy. It is a sound policy.

PAY INCREASE ASSURED

The House of Representatives has approved increased pay for men and officers. The Senate committee recommends raising the pay of enlisted men to make the military service more attractive. A little later on, possibly this afternoon, when we reach the stage of discussing the rates of pay in the Army and the Navy, I shall have a suggestion to make. With the passage of one of the pay bills now before Congress, the Army plans to launch an even more intensified recruiting drive than the one now in

progress. The purpose of this drive will be to obtain an all-volunteer Army. Everyone wants only a volunteer Army and Navy. There is no argument on that score. Everyone knows that in time of peace a volunteer Army and Navy is better than a draft Army and Navy. Everyone believes further that for policing occupied countries, men of mature years are better than younger men.

But suppose in the application of the present policy governing discharges, and in spite of pay increases and the recruiting drive now planned, the Army still finds itself short of a sufficient number of men to fill its ranks. What then?

Suppose further that we fail to extend the Selective Service Act, or so restrict it as to make it relatively ineffective as a means of bringing men into the Army, thus advertising to the world the fact that we are taking the gamble of which General Eisenhower spoke. What then?

Could we in that event escape responsibility for what might happen as a result of our refusal to underwrite the national security and back up our foreign policy by the passage of this bill? I think not.

WORLD NOT YET AT PEACE

Civil war rages in the Far East.

Small nations are fearful for their own national security.

Hundreds of millions of human beings in Germany, Italy, and the Balkans, in India and China, are dying day by day like flies or are threatened with starvation. Other millions are rioting or fighting for what little food there is.

The forces of violence released by war are still on the march in many parts of the world. Pestilence and famine are everywhere. Great armies remain under arms for no reason associated with peaceful purposes or the requirements of peace.

Far from being at peace, we are confronted with a world containing more explosive elements than at the time World War II started. It would be literally easier to go to war now than then.

It is our responsibility as a nation to do our utmost to preserve what little peace there is, to prevent an outbreak of another war, and to try through the UN and otherwise to build a permanent peace.

So much for the background against which we are asked to consider this measure.

STATISTICS CONFUSING, REQUIREMENT CLEAR

Other speakers will, no doubt, discuss the various provisions of the House bill, as well as restrictive amendments which may be offered in the Senate. For the present I shall confine myself to the bill as reported favorably to the Senate from the Committee on Military Affairs. In doing so, I shall confine myself also to what I regard as the basic facts. I shall attempt to explain the significance of this measure as it is understood by those of us who support it.

It may be admitted that the various estimates and statistics dealing with manpower resources and requirements are confusing. Some of them are conflicting. It is possible, by using some of the figures and ignoring others, to make

out a case for almost anything—for extension, for repeal, for any one of a dozen proposals tending to hamstring Selective Service and the War and Navy Departments, and raising a question as to our good faith as well as the Army's ability to carry out its mission.

If we do our duty, we shall sweep all confusion aside and stick to the clear and simple requirements of the situation in which we find ourselves. We shall remember that it is not a question of extending selective service for a few weeks in order to force into the Army large numbers who may or may not be required to make up a deficit 18 months or 2 years from now.

We shall recognize that it is a question of guaranteeing that the Army will be able from month to month to maintain that strength which all have agreed to be necessary to the national security.

We shall extend the Selective Service Act for 1 year, from May 15, and we shall not restrict the operations of the Selective Service System in any way.

In doing so, we can be certain that a wholly volunteer Army will be raised if possible, and that not one man will be inducted unless he is actually needed. We can be certain that not one will be inducted if there is a volunteer to take his place. The President and the most responsible men of the Army and the Navy uphold this policy.

If, on the other hand, we fail in our duty, and there are no men available through selective service to meet an emergency, we can be doubly certain that we alone will be responsible for the consequences, whatever they may be.

WHAT THE BILL WOULD DO

Now, as to the bill before us. What would it do?

First, let us see what it would do, and then what it would not do; for, in considering this problem, I think we should take note of some of the misrepresentations injected into public discussions of the subject, as well as of the provisions of the bill itself.

Five things would be accomplished by extension of the Selective Service and Training Act as proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs.

First. It would assure us of an Army of 1,070,000 men on July 1, 1947, following monthly reduction from a total of 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946.

Second. It would make it possible to maintain the interim postwar Army at 1,070,000 until we can determine the size of the permanent military force required ultimately to serve peacetime needs and fulfill our obligation to the United Nations organization.

Third. If accompanied by a pay increase as recommended by the Military Affairs Committee and the War and Navy Departments, it would stimulate volunteer enlistments to the point where relatively few inductions would be necessary, thus holding out the hope of an all-volunteer Army and Navy for the immediate postwar period and beyond.

Fourth. It would make it possible to cut to 18 months the period of service for all inductees as well as those who wish to volunteer for a short enlistment.

Fifth. It would permit the release or exemption from service of all fathers, and speed the return to civil life of many men now in the Army who would become eligible for discharge under the 18 months' limitation on service.

That is what it would do.

The legislation itself fixes the size of the Army and limits the service of inductees to 18 months.

Experience proves that the law operates to stimulate volunteer enlistments.

WHAT THE BILL WOULD NOT DO

On the other side of the picture, there are certain things the legislation would not do. These are:

First. It would not take needed farm workers from rural areas during the harvest season or work-year unless they could be spared, with necessary replacements in sight.

Second. It would not take high school or college students who had actually entered on their school work for the year until the end of the school year.

Third. It would not "irrevocably foist conscription on the country," or "militarize the United States," or "lead to war," or bring about any of the other evils predicted by radicals and pacifists and propagandists in their efforts to defeat extension. On the contrary, it would give us an Army which, together with our trained reserves, would constitute almost the only hope of peace, security, and freedom from foreign dangers and domination during the next few years.

It is to be hoped that extension of the Selective Service and Training Act will be accompanied by an increase in service pay. Such an increase would supply an additional incentive to voluntary enlistments. We want a 100 percent volunteer Army in peacetime if we can get one. This is one way to help get it.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY

Why is it necessary to extend the Selective Service Act? Why cannot the Army get a sufficient number of volunteers to meet its requirements without drafting anyone, especially if the pay of the armed forces is to be increased?

There is a simple, all-inclusive answer to these questions. The answer is that we do not know and can only guess at the number of volunteers the armed forces may expect to get in the next year or two, either with or without the Selective Service Act on the books and with or without a pay increase.

All the figures which have been cited either in support or in opposition for extension are, after all, only guesses. That is all they can be. But there are some facts that we know.

We know that the rate of enlistments is declining about 20,000 a month.

We know that enlistments are stimulated by the knowledge that men of draft age are liable for military service. We know that without the Selective Service Act we cannot guarantee an Army of 1,070,000 from midyear of 1947 on.

We know that unless the act is extended the number of those volunteering for military service will be substantially less than if the act is extended.

Estimates of the shortage in manpower which would be faced without selective service range all the way from 170,000 to 400,000 as of January 1, 1948. The whole point of this conflict in estimates, based on separate studies by different authorities, is that no one can say definitely what the shortage will be. It cannot even be said with complete certainty that there will be a shortage, especially if the pay of the armed forces is to be increased.

We know that all the factors and all the studies and all the experience of our armed forces point to the probability, if not the certainty, of a shortage which in less than 2 years might wreck the Army, defeat our national purposes, and threaten the security of the Nation unless Selective Service is extended by Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I notice the Senator intends to propose several amendments to the pending bill and those amendments have to do with the pay of the men in the different services. Are the proposed pay increases on a percentage basis, and about what do they amount to on a percentage basis?

Mr. GURNEY. There are about 11 proposals for increases in the rate of pay for men in the armed forces. I intend to go into that matter fully as soon as we reach it. But the Committee on Military Affairs recommended a 30-percent increase for privates and privates first class in the Army, and a decreasing percentage of increase for the higher ranks of enlisted men. The committee did not recommend an increase in the pay rates of officers. After the Senate Military Affairs Committee considered the bill and made their recommendations the House of Representatives passed a bill increasing the pay of privates 50 percent, from \$50 to \$75.

Mr. AIKEN. Is that a separate bill?

Mr. GURNEY. That is a separate bill, and is now on the desks of Senators. The House also recommended an increase of 20 percent in the pay of junior officers and 10 percent in the pay of officers above the junior grade. I hope to reach the pay section of this bill a little later this afternoon or tomorrow.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senator intends to go into it in more detail, I shall not ask him to go into it now.

Mr. GURNEY. I will have placed on the desk of each Senator a complete schedule of the proposals which have been made, 11 in all.

WHY AN ARMY OF THIS SIZE?

Why do we need an Army of 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, and 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947? What will we do with it?

The answer to these questions is short and simple: Our Nation and the world at large are in a period of transition from war to peace. In this interval the Army has been given certain tasks. Other tasks lie ahead. These tasks together call for a minimum force of the size indicated. These are General Eisenhower's estimates. They are supported by staff studies. Secretary Patterson has accepted the estimates. They will govern

the size of the Army until it is possible to say what size Army will be required in peacetime, following the discharge of our wartime obligations.

WHAT ARE THE ARMY'S PRESENT TASKS?

In the main they are:

First. Occupation of former enemy territory.

Second. Training of new recruits and replacements for men now in the service.

Third. Maintenance of communications and of Army installations in the United States.

Fourth. Manning of overseas Army bases, particularly air bases.

Fifth. Maintenance of adequate intelligence and research organizations, that the United States may be prepared to meet any dangers which may arise in the future.

Sixth. Protection of American territory against attack.

Seventh. Support of the UN as a contribution to world peace.

This outline of Army tasks is based on certain assumptions. These assumptions are (a) that peaceful occupation of Japan and Germany will continue for some years, (b) that peace treaties will soon be signed.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] and I had a little conversation back and forth at the start of my remarks, which indicated to me that possibly peace treaties will not soon be signed.

The other assumptions are (c) that our allies will share the responsibility for occupation, both before and after the signing of peace treaties, (d) that we shall continue to use prisoners of war and people of other countries to perform overseas duties under American direction, (e) that surplus property on hand at the end of hostilities will be disposed of promptly and in orderly fashion, and (f) that the UN will prove an enduring and effective instrumentality for peace.

No one who is acquainted with the magnitude of the job given the Army will question its size. With the sole exception of France, the Army now planned is smaller than those of any of our allies. Russia alone has announced plans for an army three times the size of ours. Thus, we are not planning an Army which threatens the security of any other nation. In no sense would it approach the force required for war. The proposed American Army, cut to 1,070,000 men by July 1, 1947, would be an interim army required for the transition job to be done between war and peace. It would be held at that figure until the world shakes down to what we hope will prove a peaceful basis.

It is the present plan to use 400,000 of the 1,070,000 men in the Air Forces. The remaining 670,000 would be in ground and service forces. These two forces would be scattered from Alaska to Panama, and in Europe and across the Pacific. On the basis of geography alone, the estimate of requirements is low. Approximately half of the Army would be on duty outside continental United States. The other half will be required for training and other duties in the United States.

USE OF THE ARMY OVERSEAS

Much has been made of the circumstance that the United States now maintains military forces in many countries throughout the world where we never had troops before. This is misleading. The facts are:

First. Most of these troops in these countries were employed there only temporarily, while the "fighting war" was on. They are being pulled out and brought home as rapidly as we can close up our wartime bases.

Second. American forces still to be found in most foreign countries number only a few hundred or a few thousand at most. They are not being kept on foreign soil for any purpose other than to protect or dispose of surplus property or clean up other wartime jobs before coming home, or they are there for the necessary service of supply and to maintain the line of communication of our occupation forces.

Third. It is not the policy of the United States to keep military forces in any country which, in addition, does not welcome their presence.

While the war was in progress we sent troops to India and Burma to help open the back door to China. We sent them to help train the Chinese armies. They were sent to Africa, Italy, France, and Germany to fight. We sent them to England for training. We sent them to countries of the Near East to build and operate a supply line to Russia. We sent them to Australia both for training and to protect that country. We sent them to build up and maintain air bases all around the world to keep our lines of communication open.

Now, except for occupation forces, practically all of them are coming home, or are home. We are even closing up air bases in South America, Cuba and temporary bases in the Caribbean.

The whole world knows that the United States is peacefully disposed. It knows that we want to be good neighbors and that we will go as far as any other nation to preserve the peace of the world. The United States has committed itself to a policy of peace and to the support of the UN as an instrumentality of peace.

The first postwar elections in Japan, held this month under American supervision, were wholly peaceful. Germany likewise is being encouraged to elect her own local officials. The small American force which remains in China is not only a stabilizing political influence, but is assisting in the evacuation of Japanese troops and nationals. The United States has assumed an important responsibility in helping restore independence and self-government in Korea. It will be necessary to maintain a relatively small force in the Philippines, where Japanese guerrillas are still fighting in the mountains, until an adequate force of Philippine Scouts can be raised and trained to take their place.

Aside from these overseas activities, we must give thought to the security of our country, both internally and externally. It will always be necessary also to maintain Army and Navy bases in Panama and the Caribbean.

There is nothing in any of these facts, any of these plans, or in any Army estimates to justify the conclusion that the United States is being militarized or that it is a threat to any other nation, or that the War Department is asking for an extension of the Selective Service Act in preparation for another war, or that we are "undermining UN by unilateral action to rearm."

Exactly the reverse is true. We are demobilizing, not remobilizing. A positive need of Selective Service is to allow the continuance of an orderly reduction in Army strength.

It is the policy of the War Department to recruit and maintain the future Army from volunteers, to the extent that this is possible. Secretary Patterson and General Eisenhower have both said they would prefer to get the entire strength of the Army in this manner. But until it can be demonstrated that it is possible to raise a volunteer Army of the required size—and I think it is now demonstrated that we cannot get it—it will be necessary to keep the Selective Service Act another year. They are convinced that the force recommended is the absolute minimum required for the job immediately ahead.

If in the coming year the world should settle down to peaceful pursuits and normal relationships, and if Congress should approve a pay increase for the Army and Navy, and if this in turn should increase the rate of volunteer enlistments to the point required to maintain the Army at 1,070,000, it should not be necessary to extend selective service beyond May 15, 1947.

But these are intangibles. They are the expression of a hope.

Right now we are faced with facts, and must deal with them, realistically. The facts call for extension of selective service now.

The Army needs young men for training. It needs bright, quick, active, enthusiastic men. This is an age of technology. No army in the world is so highly mechanized as the American Army, and mechanization is only beginning.

Rockets, jet propulsion, pilotless planes, the achievements of science—these are the weapons of the future. In the hands of a Nation like ours, they are the safeguards of the future.

This is the age of air as well as the age of science. Where can our young men get mass training in these fields except in the Army and Navy? It is an opportunity for them as well as the salvation of the country.

SELECTIVE SERVICE A LIFE PRESERVER

At this stage of our history the Selective Service Act is like a life preserver on a ship sailing uncharted seas. We may not need it, but if we do, we shall need it desperately. We cannot afford to take the chance of throwing it overboard because some think the sea looks smooth today.

All statistics aside, this is what the issues comes down to in its final analysis.

We play safe if we extend the act as proposed. We gamble with disaster if we do not.

To restrict the age limits as was done in the House is to punch holes in the life

preserver, to rip its cover, and then hope it will keep us afloat.

Do opponents of extension want to so cripple the Air Force that planes cannot fly because there are no trained mechanics to service them?

Do they want to so weaken our occupation forces as to permit militarism again to rear its head in Germany and Japan?

What shall it profit us to play politics with the national security now if to do so may plunge us into another war?

Regardless of all other considerations, we must avoid another war if possible. We must, if we can, avoid sending our young men again into battle in our lifetime. We have been plunged into two world wars within 25 years, each more destructive than any of its predecessors. World War II lasted twice as long as World War I.

We were unprepared for World War I and only half prepared for World War II. God forbid that there should be a World War III.

But, for the sake of our young men—for the sake of these young men whom we are proposing to train now as soldiers of peace—let us be strong and let us be prepared, so that we can say to all the world: The United States wants peace, but not because it is weak.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. I wish to ask the Senator a question in order to understand clearly what is meant by certain language. I believe I understand its meaning, but I wish to ask a question concerning language on page 2, in subsection (b) of section 3, as follows:

Each man inducted prior to October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have completed a period of training and service under this act of 18 months or more.

Does that mean at the time he is inducted?

Mr. GURNEY. No; it means that on October 1, 1946, which is about 4 months from now, if he has at that time put in 18 months of service he will be discharged absolutely.

Mr. TUNNELL. When his total service amounts to 18 months?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. TUNNELL. What I am trying to find out is whether if he lacks a little of having served 18 months he would be inducted, and if he does not lack any he would not be inducted?

Mr. GURNEY. The date October 1 is about 4 months from now. Suppose a man in the armed forces, whether it be the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps, has had 13 months of service as of now. He knows that as soon as this bill is passed he will be wearing civilian clothes on October 1, provided under the authority granted in this measure he applies for discharge 30 or 60 days prior to October 1.

Mr. TUNNELL. I think the Senator knows what I have in mind. The language is "who shall have completed a period of training." I was wondering

whether some words might be added to clarify the language, so that it would provide that the total of his service both before and after his selection under this act should amount to 18 months.

Mr. GURNEY. The Committee on Military Affairs wanted to be sure that he spent only 18 months from the time he first put on his uniform, so the committee included the word "training." The words "active service" mean that all that period would be included. So the meaning is that he shall have 18 months with the uniform on.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I shall speak for only a very short time on the pending measure.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, before the Senator begins his statement, will he yield to me so I may ask a question of the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. MAYBANK. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. OVERTON. On page 4, line 10, we find this language:

Except pursuant to a requisition by the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical professional and specialists categories.

Should not a comma be inserted after the word "medical"? There are three categories named, are there not—medical, professional, and specialists?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; I believe a comma should be placed after the word "medical," and I thank the Senator for suggesting it.

Mr. OVERTON. I should like to offer an amendment to that effect.

Mr. GURNEY. There is an amendment pending at the moment, I will say to the Senator. We can consider technical changes after the pending amendment is disposed of. I shall be glad to follow through and see that the suggestion made by the Senator is carried out.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to commend the distinguished Senator from South Dakota for his very clear statement regarding the necessity for the extension of the draft, which many of us who are members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee—certainly I myself—believe should have been done long ago.

Addressing myself to the bill for a few moments, I should like to make a short statement in connection with a proposed amendment to Senate bill 2057—a statement in support of an increase in retirement pay. I want it distinctly understood that the proposed increase in retirement pay applies only to those who are now retired, and has nothing whatsoever to do with the many retirement bills which are now before a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, of which I am chairman. I may say that the various bills which are before our committee have been studied, one short hearing has been held on them, and at the request of the officers of the National Guard, Reserve officers, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other organizations, we have delayed the hearings on the permanent retirement program until perhaps a meeting of minds could be had between

the Secretary of War, General Eisenhower, General Collins, and those representing the various patriotic organizations, as well as the Reserve officers and the National Guard. It is my information received from Generals Reckord and Evans, who represent the National Guard and Reserve officers, that the meetings so far have been quite satisfactory and that they hope they will be able to work out something so that we might go fully into the many bills now before our committee.

Mr. President, the proposed amendment to Senate bill 2057 would extend the increases in pay provided therein to personnel heretofore retired. Retired officers and enlisted men and personnel in receipt of retirement pay should be included in any measure providing increases in active-duty pay. The amount of retired pay received by retired personnel is measured by active-duty pay, and the higher costs of living which make pay increases necessary affect retired personnel to the same extent as those on active duty. Due to increased living costs, the purchasing power of retirement benefits, based on a pay scale in effect at the time of retirement, have definitely decreased, and, therefore, such benefits originally granted by the Congress have in fact been lowered. To provide increased benefits for personnel hereafter retired, and to deny the same benefits for those heretofore retired, would result in a discrimination as between groups who have rendered equally meritorious service in the armed forces and who deserve equal treatment.

The Congress has heretofore increased retired pay when it provided increases in active-duty pay. When the active-duty pay of personnel of the armed forces was increased by the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, those increases were made applicable to the retired pay of personnel who were retired prior to the date of enactment of that act. In view of that precedent it would be only just and equitable to make the increases provided by the proposed amendment applicable to the retired pay of personnel who were retired prior to the date of its enactment.

Consideration must also be given to the fact that the majority of those who would benefit by the proposed amendment to S. 2057 are not officers of the Regular Army but are officers of the civilian components who became physically disabled during the war and who are now receiving retirement pay. There are approximately 22,000 non-Regular officers who became physically disabled during the war and who are being paid retirement pay by the Veterans' Administration. There are only approximately 5,000 Regular Army officers on the retired list and about 15,000 enlisted men of the Regular Army who have been retired.

Mr. President, I wished to make that statement so that it would be distinctly understood that these increases apply not only to the 5,000 Regular officers, but to the 15,000 enlisted men who are on retirement, as well as the non-Regular officers who were disabled in World War II.

I see the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] present in the Chamber. I had the opportunity of talk-

ing with him the other day about a bill in connection with the increases which many Senators, including myself, believe should be made also under the GI bill of rights, upon the same theory of the decreasing purchasing value of the dollar. It is my hope that the Congress, before it recesses, will adjust many discriminations in the GI bill of rights, and perhaps afford additional funds to those who served at lower pay during the war and who are now trying to obtain an education. The distinguished Senator from Colorado advises me that within the next few weeks he expects to hold hearings on this all-important matter before a subcommittee of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Within the next few days, I may say to the Senator, not the next few weeks.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator for the correction. I spoke to him last week.

I sincerely hope that under the able leadership of the Senator from Colorado the boys who served so faithfully in the war, and who are now at college, or engaged in farming or other industries, will be better provided for under the GI Act. At this time I do not intend to offer an amendment which I had intended to offer, because I believe a hearing should be held. I know that the distinguished Senator from Colorado will see that a hearing is held within the next few days, so that those now attending school may receive sufficient funds, considering the devalued dollar, to continue their education, because it must be remembered that those who are in the situation which has been described served on the basis of lower pay.

Mr. President, I had another amendment to the bill which I do not intend to call up at this time, for the reason that, in my opinion, there has been such a long and unnecessary delay in the passage of the pending legislation as in my judgment seriously to impair the prestige of the United States and of our armed forces, which at this time are so necessary to our Commander in Chief, the President, and to the State Department. So I shall forego offering the amendment, with the hope that we may complete consideration of this bill within the next few days.

Mr. President, through some of my acquaintances in the Marine Corps, I have learned that there was left out of the original bill a certain provision which I think should be included in it, and which the Senator from South Dakota has accepted, and which is written into the bill. I should like to explain it.

The pay of members of the Marine Corps Band is not governed by the provisions of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, but is fixed by section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925. Therefore, unless the provisions of the act of March 4, 1925, are amended, these persons will receive no increases in pay. I am advised by many of my friends in the Marine Corps that they have received no benefit since 1925.

Section 8 (c) of the Gurney amendment of April 19 amends section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925, so as to provide increases in pay for members of the

Marine Corps Band in accordance with the increases in pay which are authorized by the amendment for other personnel of the armed forces. Such increases for members of the Marine Corps Band are as follows:

Grade	Present pay	Proposed pay	Percentage of increase
Leader.....	\$200	\$220	10
Second leader.....	200	220	10
Principal musician.....	150	180	20
First-class musician.....	125	150	20
Second-class musician.....	100	120	20
Third-class musician.....	85	102	20

In conclusion, I wish to say that I hope, trust, and pray, that the time is not far distant when this measure will be passed by the Senate, sent to the House, agreed to there, and become law, for the purpose of maintaining the prestige of the United States in these troublous times. As the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] so ably pointed out earlier today in a question which he asked the Senator from South Dakota, this is the very minimum that we can afford to have for our Army.

While the Navy and the Marine Corps are made up of volunteers, nevertheless they likewise suffer. The number of volunteers has fallen off during the time when this proposed law has been in abeyance. I feel, as do most other Senators, and as the Senator from South Dakota so ably pointed out, that we want a volunteer Army. The generals, the admirals, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and all of us want a volunteer Army. It is my hope that with these pay increases, and with this bill upon the statute books, perhaps it may not be necessary to draft so many of our citizens. But without the enactment of this bill I am deeply fearful of our national prestige. Unless the Congress acts wisely and quickly, I fear that those who are not so friendly toward us may be encouraged in the direction of further expansion of political ideology on the Continent, perhaps looking forward to another war, in which event the more than 300,000 who died in this war, and the more than 1,000,000 who are in hospitals, many of whom will never recover, will be done a great disservice.

If the Army is to be maintained at a level of approximately one and a half million, the Navy at a level of approximately 600,000, and the Marine Corps at a level of approximately 100,000, the only way those levels can be reached and held is by new enlistments, so that those who have served long and faithfully through the hard, dark days of war may be released to return to their homes and enjoy the benefits of education, and so that fathers may be returned to their families.

Those who enter the service under the terms of this bill will know that they are to serve for only 18 months. Those who have been in the service for a period of 18 months will be released. Mr. President, there were many who went into the service not for 18 months, but for years. This morning I talked with a man who had been gone for six long years. He was one of the first to be called when the National Guard was called out in 1940.

So in justice to those who have served, and in a spirit of democratic fairness, I

hope the Congress will see the wisdom of enacting this legislation so that the true and the tried, the worthy and the faithful, who have labored long and hard under the stress and strain of battle, and who have been absent from their education and their families, may return home, and those who have not performed the arduous tasks and duties of military service may either volunteer or, if necessary, be selected, although I hope that it will not be necessary to select them.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs I wish to make my position clear in support of the pending legislation.

The extension of the Selective Service Act of 1940 presents the specific question as to whether we should discontinue the compulsory draft on July 1 when the present unsatisfactory extension expires, or whether the world unrest is such that we must consider the reenactment of draft legislation that will call for maintaining a substantial military force until world conditions are more settled. We must bear in mind that if we reenact a selective service act beyond July 1, next, we will be asking our young men, as they become 18 years of age, at least to stand by to be ready for military or naval service for their country if they should be called to fill the induction quotas.

Mr. President, in opening my remarks I wish to pay a special tribute to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], who has made such an excellent presentation today of the case for the extension of the Selective Service Act. I particularly commend him for the splendid work he did while the bill was under consideration by the committee, and in getting together the facts, thus making possible the orderly presentation of the case before the Senate.

Let me also point out in opening my remarks that the question of the immediate reenactment of the Selective Service Act for a limited, fixed time has nothing to do with the broader question of universal military training. I think we should get that fact clearly in our minds before we begin the discussion. A policy of universal military training is a totally different subject, and I recognize that there is a wide divergence of views as to the wisdom of adopting such a policy. In order not to confuse the debate here on the floor of the Senate, I wish to put to one side at this time the subject of universal military training, and I shall focus my attention on what the immediate issue is. The immediate issue, briefly stated, is whether we should carry on for a relatively short, but definite, time our selective service policy as set forth in the present Selective Service Act and in Senate bill S. 2057—the so-called Gurney bill.

In the minds of most of our people the war is over, and I am deeply sympathetic with the writers of the hundreds of letters I have received who urge that we discontinue calling our boys into military service. All of us would like to let them return to their studies and to the preparation for their life work, without asking them to go abroad, even for a limited period of time, to serve in our armed forces. I feel that the argument is sound that there may be many who

would like to volunteer for military service, and that those who do volunteer actually make better soldiers than those who are compelled to go into the service. I am in entire accord with those who argue that a volunteer Army and a volunteer Navy are far preferable to any form of conscription. At our hearings, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and our military and naval officers all agreed on the desirability of our having a volunteer Army at the earliest possible date. But the question whether we should have a volunteer or a conscript Army is not the issue before us at this time. The present question is what we need under the existing circumstances.

In connection with this debate, I think there is a further point that should also be disposed of. There are no Americans of my acquaintance who have any imperialistic ambitions for the United States, or who feel there is any area in the world that we should be interested in taking under our jurisdiction. We are very definitely not a militaristic nation. We seek no conquest, and as a people we are wedded to the paths of peace and good will toward our neighbors. I do not think the issue of imperialistic militarism is involved in the present discussion.

Why, then, should we even consider continuation of the Selective Service Act? Let me briefly review the situation in which the United States finds itself at the close of the most terrible war of all history. We have found rather definitely, after the experiences of World Wars I and II, that we as a people cannot live alone. Time and space have been annihilated; and the conquest of the air, coupled with the discovery and dreadful possibilities of the atomic bomb, make us realize that, whether we desire it or not, we have very definite responsibilities to cooperate in preserving the peace of the world. I wish to emphasize very clearly, Mr. President, that I look upon this measure as an indication of our cooperation with the world to preserve the peace, not to strengthen ourselves for war with other countries.

I am one of those who have insisted, ever since I have been in the United States Senate, that our country should take every successive step that we were called upon to take to assist in the future preservation of the peace. I approved the Dumbarton Oaks blueprints which pointed the way to San Francisco. I favored the efforts of the administration in developing our international relationships even before the war was over; I favored the extension of the reciprocal trade treaties, which seemed to me to open up opportunity for international trade which would be another milestone on the road to peace; I favored the Bretton Woods monetary plan for the same reason, and of course I favored with enthusiasm the United Nations Charter written at San Francisco. I shall continue to favor all programs properly set up for working with the other nations of the world in this postwar development. I supported UNRRA. I am supporting the President in his appeal to relieve the famine situation. I supported Mr. Hoover in his trip abroad to save the starving peoples. I am supporting the

Economic and Social Committee of the United Nations and, of course, the present efforts of the Security Council to preserve the peace. And I recently voted to approve the British loan.

I have recited these different international activities in order to give the setting of the stage for the participation by our country in the international complexities that lie immediately ahead of us. With VE-day, we assumed very definite responsibilities on the Continent of Europe, looking to the rehabilitation of the countries that had been shattered by the war, and their postwar recovery. This includes especially what might be called the humane operations, such as the feeding of the peoples and their economic recovery. Let me emphasize that in our thinking. This is all a part of the humane aid to people who are suffering from famine, and an aid to their economic recovery. Any program, however, even if it be only humane and unwarlike, requires law and order; and law and order during these troubled times require the use of force legitimately administered. Since VJ-day we have had similar responsibilities throughout the Far East, and especially in Japan and China; and on top of these particular law-and-order jobs which we have had to assume, as a conquering nation—which jobs, let me emphasize again, are primarily humane jobs to save the very existence of human beings—we have assumed a large responsibility for the successful development of the UN. Under the UN we are called upon to accept our quota of military and naval contingents in order to do our share in the future preservation of the peace of the world. And certainly the recent experience in Paris only emphasizes the need of a strong, firm America. In my judgment, Mr. President, not only is this action of ours in extending the Selective Service Act not in opposition to the UN but it is the one thing which we are called upon to do to strengthen the UN and to make it practical and effective.

In light of these responsibilities, which I think we are all agreed we should have assumed, how large a military and naval force are we called upon to have available in the period that lies immediately ahead? In answer to this question, the Secretaries of War and Navy, and our Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower, after making a careful survey of the world situation, and acting in line with the policies laid down by our Department of State—and Mr. Byrnes appeared before us when we were having the hearings and stated what our international policies were—advised us during the hearings that the minimum requirements for our Army on July 1, 1946, will be 1,550,000 men, including officers.

One year later, on July 1, 1947, General Eisenhower estimates that our Army will need 1,070,000 men—a reduction of approximately 500,000 men during the year. Corresponding figures show that on July 1, 1947, the Navy will need 558,000 men and the Marine Corps will need 108,000 men.

In order that we might get away as quickly as possible from the necessity of continuing the drafting of our citizens

for military service, some months ago we established a system of voluntary enlistments in order to determine whether we could obtain our personnel needs through volunteers.

I have received a great many letters asking, in effect, "Why don't we have a voluntary system? Why draft the boys?" I wish to point out that we did establish a voluntary system and did our best to obtain men through the voluntary route. That program was, at first, successful beyond expectation, and I think if we could rely on the volunteer system to meet the minimum needs which I have already outlined, everyone would agree that the selective service policy should not be continued. We must bear in mind, however, that we have made a binding commitment to those in our armed forces who have been serving abroad since the ending of hostilities that they will be brought home as rapidly as they can be replaced. This presents immediately the replacement problem if we are adequately to meet these responsibilities which we have assumed and which, as I said above, include our very special responsibility to the UN. And it begins to be clear that we cannot meet our needs by volunteers alone.

I have had some interesting correspondence in connection with this subject. At first I received letters from parents who did not want the 18-year-old boys inducted. Now I received letters from parents asking why we do not continue the Selective Service Act so that their boys who have been abroad for many months or even years can be brought back home.

The best judgment that the majority of our members on the Military Affairs Committee has been able to arrive at from the evidence placed before them is that while there may be a possibility of our military and naval needs being filled by voluntary enlistments, the risk to be taken in not continuing a selective service policy is too great in light of our minimum commitments. We came to the conclusion, therefore, that the policy should be reenacted both as a stimulant to voluntary enlistments, and also as a necessary refuge in the event we do not get enough men by the volunteer route. Let me emphasize here that the reenactment of the Selective Service Act will not increase the size of our Army one man over the figures already determined by General Eisenhower and his staff. Nor will men registered under the Selective Service Act be inducted if the necessary replacements can be furnished by voluntary enlistments. The extension of the act, therefore, can be looked upon as an insurance rather than in any way an expansion of our military policy. If we can get men by the volunteer route, the men who are now being registered will not be inducted into service unless they are absolutely needed.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding as to what our policy is, we have written into the act, as reported by the committee, and now under consideration, a limitation on the size of our Army on July 1, 1946 and July 1, 1947, with a provision for a decrease month by month during the coming year. We have

further provided that the monthly requisitions under the Selective Service Act shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments for the 3 months preceding that in which the requisition is made. We afforded every protection against inducting new men who are registered unless our voluntary systems fail.

The real question of difficulty that has been presented to me in considering the reenactment of our Selective Service Act has been this problem of the 18-year-olds. On first consideration of this issue my immediate instinct was to take men of more mature years and give the younger boys a chance, at least, to get their higher education under way before being called to serve their country. I am aware of the force of the argument that though the younger boys are not so well qualified for the obvious police duty they will be called upon to perform as are men of more mature years. If it were possible to exempt these younger boys I would want to do so. I have received literally thousands of letters from parents urging that these youngsters be exempted.

The problem which we face, however, is one of real practical difficulty. For the past few years we have been calling the 18-year-old class as fast as it matured, and all the young men of that age have been carefully considered, and the maximum numbers from year to year have been inducted into the service. Many of these young men have now matured and many have served their full reasonable quota of time in the Army and Navy. We must consider those who have served and think in terms of the necessary replacements in order to do justice to all our GI boys. The fact of the matter is that there is no other reservoir to draw on than the maturing 18-year-olds if we are to meet the obligations which we have assumed.

The answer to my problem has been given to me by these boys themselves. As long ago as April 5 I was asked to meet with a carefully selected group of high-school boys in my State who were meeting at our State capital in Trenton in connection with what we call our boy legislature. Every year in New Jersey a selected group of our high-school students are chosen by their fellows to act as a model legislature in studying the processes of legislating and the responsibilities of citizenship. In being asked to address this group it seemed that the most appropriate subject I could discuss with them was this subject of the reenactment of the Selective Service Act. I frankly presented to them the pros and cons of the situation and asked them just as frankly for expressions of their views. I had the most amazing response. I received from those boys the most warm-hearted expressions of enthusiasm in expecting and wanting to do their share in meeting the responsibilities of our country at this time. It was a most heartening experience, and I felt that I would be on sound ground in asking them to cooperate with their Government in meeting this pressing need.

I may add, Mr. President, that in my own personal case this means a great

deal to me. I have a grandson who will be 18 years of age on the second day of next July. If the effective date of this act is extended he will be one of those called. I asked him how he felt about it. He and I are very close and he calls me his pal. He said, "Pal, the only thing to do is to vote for the extension of this act. I want to serve and other boys in my school want to serve. We all want to meet whatever responsibilities we are confronted with at this time. If the 18-year-olds were called a year ago, we want to be called when our time comes."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I presume the Senator, in his very persuasive speech to those youngsters, pointed out to them that the greatest service they could render their country in its defense would be to provide themselves with the very best education they can obtain; that the defense of the Nation does not depend entirely on foot soldiers, but upon science and work in the laboratories as well.

I presume that the Senator also pointed out to those boys that this Nation of 140 million people, with all its wealth, has deteriorated to the point where it must depend on the high-school youngsters to defend its welfare. I presume that the Senator pointed out to the boys all those facts.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator from Colorado is correct. I pointed out those facts to the boys because at one time it was my privilege to be a member of the faculty of Princeton University. I was a member there for several years and I have been urging upon the representatives of Selective Service the exemption of promising young scientific groups, because their greatest service would be performed by remaining in the university and giving to their country of their scientific knowledge. I also pointed out that the number inducted into the service would be relatively small. I advised them to remain in their schools wherever they could do so and qualify for service among the scientific groups and others requiring special training.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to inquire further if the Senator pointed out to those young men that in all other categories of service, civil service and everything else, our country is able to get all the employees it needs by paying wages commensurate with the services required; that cities of New Jersey get all the policemen and firemen they require merely because they are willing to pay adequate compensation for such services; that the only reason why we have any difficulty getting international police, or soldiers in the Army, is because this great and powerful and rich Nation of ours refuses to pay the price of such services, and has to resort to drafting, merely to save a few paltry dollars to all the people of this country. I wonder if the Senator emphasized that fact.

Mr. SMITH. I did not emphasize it quite as eloquently as has the distinguished Senator from Colorado, but I am still of the opinion that we have to think the matter through carefully, because I

am not convinced in my own mind that the mere offering of larger salaries will result in our getting all the men we need. If so, we will get them because the program which is being advocated here, and which will be presented by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota more fully with regard to increases of pay, is aimed at getting the maximum number of volunteers we can secure. If we can get our men by the voluntary route, we will not need to take boys by the draft. It was explained that we intended to increase the salaries, and to get as many as we could by the volunteer route. My point in talking to these boys was that, having done all we could to get them by the volunteer route, if there was still a deficiency, then by the extension of the Selective Service Act there would be opportunity to give expression to their wholehearted purpose to see to it that the United States take its position of leadership, and bring about the cooperation of all the peoples of the world to preserve the peace. That was what caught their imagination, and that is what catches the imagination of all young men of 18, to take all the preparation they can get, and then to be assigned to the occupation in which they will be most helpful to their country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Senator will yield further, I am sure of the patriotism of our youngsters. There can be no question about it. Whether their judgment is sound as to whether they should prefer military service, or international police service, to books, and to laboratories, and to science—whether their judgment is mature on that point I have some question.

Before the day is over I hope the Senator from New Jersey will have an opportunity to vote for an amendment to the pending measure which will increase the pay schedules of the privates, the volunteers we need so desperately in the Army, an amendment which will be offered by the senior Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. LA FOLLETTE) and myself, to increase the pay of these privates 50 percent. I sincerely hope that Senators who are saying, and who keep repeating on this floor, that we have done everything we can do to get volunteers, and that we have met with nothing but failure, will go along with us in this proposal, and see if we cannot get the volunteers, if we are willing to pay what the service is worth.

Mr. SMITH. Certainly I am agreed that we must work out our pay schedules in a way to make the service as attractive as possible, and give full compensation for the services rendered. I understand that there are a number of different proposals relating to the pay schedules. We will have to choose between them, and I am open to the arguments concerning them. There are some who think the pay particularly of the men in the lower brackets should be raised, and some think the Army should be made a career by providing higher pay for the officers. I think there is legitimate difference of opinion, and I am convinced the Senate will work out a program for giving inducement to men to volunteer, and make the Army a worth-while career.

I thank the Senator very much for his observation, because I think it helps bring out some of the questions we had before us, and some of the questions the Senate will have to decide in extending the Selective Service Act.

In light of the situation which exists, and in light of the magnificent expression from the chosen representatives of this group in my own State, I have come to the conclusion that we are not only justified in asking this group to respond, but that we will have their enthusiastic support.

I say that recognizing, as the Senator from Colorado has said, that being young men, and not having had wide experience, perhaps, they should not be given credit for the same judgment as more mature men, but they do have the enthusiasm of youth, and a willingness to serve, and I feel we can trust these 18-year-old boys if they are called upon to serve.

As a matter of fact, all these youngsters will not be inducted. It is estimated that, taking the country as a whole, approximately 1,200,000 become 18 years of age each year, and as our demands will probably not exceed 150,000, something less than 15 percent will be called upon actually to serve. For this reason, in response to questions from parents and boys themselves as to whether they should continue their studies irrespective of the possibility of their being called in the draft, I have advised them all to continue their studies. I was supported in this position at the hearings before our committee. I asked the specific question of both Secretary Patterson and General Eisenhower as to what their advice would be to young men in this position, and both of them said they would give the same advice that I had given; namely, that these boys should go ahead with their plans, but simply be prepared to answer the call if the call came to them personally.

I may say, in line with the policy which I understand is the policy of the War Department, to exempt from active military service those who show scientific talent, that many of these boys will be told that their best service will be in the laboratories in some of our institutions of learning, where they can render better service to the country than if they actually went into the military camps.

In the course of the hearings before the Military Affairs Committee, we decided that the term of the men to be called under the Selective Service Act should be limited to 18 months, so that even if called and asked to serve, their education would be interfered with as little as possible. Furthermore, we decided that there should be a fixed date for termination of the act, and this date in the bill has been fixed as May 15, 1947. This will make it necessary for us to consider 1 year hence what policy should be adopted at that time in light of the then existing world situation.

I emphasize that so that no one will get the impression that we are adopting a continuing selective service plan. We are merely taking the situation as we find it, and extending the act for the period that seems to be necessary to meet our immediate responsibilities.

These policies are all embodied in the bill under discussion, and in addition thereto we have added a provision covering increase of pay, to the end that voluntary enlistments may be more attractive. This we hope will reduce the number of draftees actually inducted into the service.

In my recent exchange with the Senator from Colorado, I pointed out that there were a number of different plans for pay increases which will be discussed later in connection with the final passage of the bill, and of course I am wholeheartedly in favor of pay adjustments so that this service can be made one of the most dignified and one of the most fairly paid services of the Government.

I wish to assure my colleagues in the Senate, and my constituents in my own State of New Jersey, that this vitally important matter of national policy has been given the most careful study by every member of our committee. There have been disagreements in the committee on various questions, but I have never had an experience that was so stimulating to me as to find every member of the committee interested in discovering the right answer to our problem.

We have reviewed in detail all the estimates of our military and naval authorities and others as to the actual needs for manpower. We have all favored the extension of the benefits of Army life in order to attract volunteers. I have felt it important, in thus explaining my position, to make it clear to those who are primarily affected—both the young men who may be drafted and their parents—the reason why we are taking this important step. I hope this approach to the matter will be understood by those who have written me on the subject, and who obviously are somewhat confused as to what the real issues are. Let me repeat, in recommending the extension of the act for this limited period we are not in any way endorsing or establishing a policy of universal military training.

It was with real reluctance that I personally came to the conclusion that the act must be extended. This was a particularly hard decision for me, because for some years, as I have said, I was connected with Princeton University, and, therefore, one of my primary interests has been the education of our younger generation. It is difficult for me to endorse a national policy which calls upon our young men, just at the moment when they are about to enter on their more advanced studies, to accept responsibility to be on call to help our country meet its international obligations. But I have come to the conclusion that our country and our international responsibilities are the primary considerations.

To me the issue has become clear-cut and very challenging. It is whether we will or will not take a definite stand for the all-out support of the United Nations organization and the effectiveness of the Security Council. The world at this moment is looking toward the United States to see whether we are serious in our announced intention to cooperate to preserve the peace of the world. We have demobilized our Army so rapidly that the question arises whether we will

have the necessary strength to take care of our obvious commitments.

Members of this distinguished body are about to go abroad again with the Secretary of State to participate in the drafting of the peace settlements, and I can imagine nothing more important than for the Secretary of State, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] to go to those conferences with the assurance that we in the Congress of the United States are prepared to give them the firm support they need for carrying out our policies.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the Senator from New Jersey believe that any Member of the Senate or of the Congress as a whole will not stand back of the flag of the United States with full force and effect, with all our treasure and all our manpower? Does the Senator think that anyone needs any further assurance of our determination to stand back of the Stars and Stripes come what may?

Mr. SMITH. Of course not. I agree with the implications of the Senator's question; but it is my very strong feeling that the reenactment of the Selective Service Act at this time will give to the world an assurance that we are all united, that we are not divided, that we are going ahead, that we are going to support the United Nations organization and our commitments to it. That is what I mean. It is not any reflection on us. It is merely my feeling that we can show a united front and that we are going to support the Secretary of State with this concrete evidence of our united support.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the Senator know of any request coming from the United Nations as to what they may expect or want from the United States in the way of military strength?

Mr. SMITH. No; I do not think we have had a definite indication as yet, but the reenactment of the Draft Act will indicate that we are prepared to do whatever we are asked to do in their behalf. I understand from talking with officials of the Government that this program would seem to be adequate to take care of whatever our commitments may be to the United Nations.

The whole world is in a state of confusion. Millions of people are faced with starvation from famine. Law and order cannot be maintained without an adequate police force. Our problem is carefully to appraise our responsibilities and then determine what force will be necessary to meet those responsibilities if we are not to let the UN down. The extension of the draft is in no sense a call to arms for militaristic purposes or for expanding our power throughout the world. It is merely an insurance that we will be able to contribute the minimum force estimated to be necessary to preserve law and order during the transition from war to peace.

In my judgment, Mr. President, America has a great chance for leadership, but

to maintain that leadership we must be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices that the reenactment of the Selective Service Act entails for the moment. We in the Congress are about to ask our young people to serve their country in fulfilling its present international obligations. Our young people are justified in doing this as the country which they are about to serve is not only worth their serving and worth preserving, but it is the hope of mankind throughout the world.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, while I was on my feet a while ago I received an inquiry from the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] concerning the strength of the Army at three different dates, on VE-day, 1945, on VJ-day, 1945, and the strength of the Army now. The Senator also asked for information respecting the number of officers and the number of enlisted men, the two categories to be stated separately. It is impossible for me to obtain the figure as to the number of men on the exact VE- and VJ-days, but I do have the figures for May 31, 1945, August 31, 1945, and May 20, 1946. I should like to have the information printed in the RECORD at this point in accordance with the request made by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the Senator be kind enough to read the figures for the information of the Senate now?

Mr. GURNEY. I am very glad to read the figures.

On May 31, 1945, approximately 11 percent of the armed strength of the Army consisted of officers. The figures were: Officers, 892,000; enlisted men, 7,399,000; total strength of the Army, 8,291,000.

August 31, 1945, approximately 11 percent of the armed strength was made up of officers, the number being 885,000 officers, and 7,125,000 enlisted men; total strength, 8,010,000 men and officers.

On May 20, 1946, the latest date for which I could secure the figures, the officer strength was approximately 13 percent. Officers 250,000; enlisted men, 1,710,000; total strength of the Army, 1,960,000.

I will say to the Senator from Illinois that I hope to be able to give him what the actual officer strength will be as compared with the enlisted men in the Army on July 1, 1946.

Mr. President, it is evident that no other Senator at the moment is prepared to continue the discussion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Senator states that the discussion is concluded, he is mistaken.

Mr. GURNEY. No; I did not say that. I was about to remark that it was apparent that there was no Senator presently prepared to discuss the bill. Quite a number of Senators are out of town, but will return tomorrow. I am informed that there has been a general understanding there will be no vote of consequence on the bill today, and relying on that understanding some Senators have left town. If no other Senator is prepared to ask for the floor to discuss the bill, or if there are no questions to be asked at the moment, I suggest that the Senate might recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator has anticipated my question, namely, Would the remainder of the day be taken up with the discussion of the bill or would we take up something else? I suppose the Senator has conferred with the Democratic leader.

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; and I understand he is compelled to leave town very shortly.

Mr. TYDINGS. I was about to say that we can all put in a very profitable afternoon in our own offices.

Mr. GURNEY. I am sure we can. I am, therefore, prepared to move that the Senate—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who is acting as the majority leader at the moment, and who is also a member of the District of Columbia Committee, if it would be agreeable that I call up for consideration at this time, under a unanimous-consent agreement, two bills affecting the District of Columbia, which it is very necessary to have passed before July 1.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator name them, so we can see which bills he has in mind?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will do so in a moment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I may say that if the unfinished business is temporarily laid aside it must be done by unanimous consent, with the agreement that we will return to consideration of Senate bill 2057 at noon tomorrow. Otherwise, I would be compelled to object.

Mr. TYDINGS. That would be the understanding.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT ALLEY DWELLING ACT

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have just discussed with the Senator from Maryland the two bills, Calendar No. 1400, Senate bill 2218, and Calendar No. 1401, Senate bill 5718. The title of Senate bill 2218 is to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended. My reason, Mr. President, for asking to call up that bill out of order, and asking unanimous consent for immediate action upon it is it has to do with the so-called slum clearance act of the District of Columbia, which will expire on June 30 of this year. The bill would extend the act for 1 year. If the act is not extended all the various alley dwellers will have to move out of their alley dwellings. The Senate has passed the so-called slum clearance bill, but the House has not as yet acted upon it. The House has acted upon this bill, and it is necessary for the Senate to act upon it. For that reason I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRIGGS in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the bill being called up

at this time, provided consideration and action on the measure can be had during today's session. On that condition I am willing to agree to the request.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I do not understand that there will be any debate of any kind on either of the measures which I seek to have considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2218) to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2218) to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4 (b) of the act known as the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended, be further amended to read as follows:

"(b) On and after July 1, 1947, it shall be unlawful to use or occupy any alley building or structure as a dwelling in the District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. That section 6 of such act, as amended, be further amended by striking "1946" and inserting in lieu thereof "1947."

LIQUIDATION OF WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 5718, Calendar No. 1401, a bill to facilitate the liquidation of Washington Railway & Electric Co.

This bill has passed the House. It carries out the principle of liquidation of holding companies. The Washington Railway & Electric Co. is a holding company which holds the assets of the Potomac Electric Power Co. and one of the street railroad companies in the city. It has no other assets. The bill has the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission. I understand also that the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia approves it. So far as I know, there is no objection whatever to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5718) to facilitate the liquidation of Washington Railway & Electric Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not like to see the Senate take a recess at this hour. I wonder if we could not, after a quorum call, have a call of the calendar for the consideration of uncontested bills. The calendar is quite heavy, and I see no reason why the Senate could not dispose of quite a number of bills by laying aside the unfinished business, if the Senator from South Dakota is not prepared to go forward with it at the moment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I hope the able majority leader will not ask for a call of the calendar at this time. Many of us have not had an opportunity to study the calendar. When we have an opportunity to study it, the call of the calendar proceeds much faster. But to call it without giving opportunity for consideration of the bills may require us to object when in fact there is no real cause for objection. If the majority leader would give us time—even a day's notice—on a call of the calendar, it could be expedited to a much greater extent than when it is called up suddenly in this way.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the suggestion of the Senator; but it would help the situation if we did nothing but pass claims bills.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That would be fine; but some of us would be placed in the position of having to object when, upon a review of the bill, possibly we would not wish to object. A day's notice would give us an opportunity to review those bills.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. There are 12 or 15 pages of bills on the calendar. It seems like a waste of time to take a recess at this hour, when we could dispose of perhaps hundreds of such bills, to which there would be no objection.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I wish to let the majority leader know that I am perfectly willing to proceed with the consideration of the selective service bill. We have reached the point where I know that some Senators are out of the city, and others who are vitally interested in the bill are leaving the city. They expect to return tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think that is true. It is fair to say that there was a general feeling that there would be no vote today on the bill.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. It was felt that, as usually happens, there would be a day or so of general discussion, and that we would not reach a vote on the bill or on any of the amendments until tomorrow. For that reason, I myself did not feel like urging that we attempt to drive the bill to a vote today, or even attempt to vote on controversial amendments.

Mr. GURNEY. As I understand, the Senator predicates his request for a call of the calendar on the understanding that we shall return to Senate bill 2057 tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. It would still be the unfinished business and would be automatically resumed when the calendar was finished, or when we resume our session tomorrow.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me suggest to the able majority leader that we proceed to call the claims bills at this time, and that he give us a day's notice on the

other bills which are on the calendar. I have a duty to give study to some of these bills, and I do not wish to make objection merely because I am not familiar with the contents of a bill. Let me suggest that only the claims bills be called.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is no special harm in making an objection if any Senator is not ready to take up a bill. Always there are bills on the calendar which cannot be taken up at a particular call of the calendar. They must go over and be considered separately. I believe, however, that the great majority of the bills on the calendar could be considered and disposed of on the call.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I know that is true so far as the claims bills are concerned. Will the Senator from Kentucky limit his request to the claims bills?

Mr. BARKLEY. There may be some other bills which could be passed on the call of the calendar. If any Senator wishes to object on the ground that he has not familiarized himself with a bill, there will be no harm in that. It calls for no criticism.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I may say that certain other Senators and I have been charged with the duty, as members of the minority, of considering bills before a call of the calendar, so that Senators may be advised of their contents. That cannot be done when the calendar is called without notice. It places us in the position of objecting when perhaps otherwise we would not object.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no way of knowing when any Senator has gone through the calendar on his own, or as a representative of other Senators. It is not always possible to give a day's notice, or 2 days' notice. During the past few weeks we could not have given notice that we intended to take up the calendar. We found no time when we could take it up. We now have a breathing spell of 2 or 3 hours, in which time we might dispose of a large number of bills.

Mr. REVERCOMB. For the same reason that we have not taken up the calendar, because of our day and night sessions, none of us, so far as I know, has been able to study these bills.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the call of the calendar insofar as bills representing claims against the Government, to which there is no objection, are concerned.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, would the Senator include in his request Calendar No. 1285, Senate bill 1760, a bill to reduce the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000? The bill has the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Finance. It must go to the House for concurrence.

Mr. BARKLEY. The difficulty about including that bill in my present request is that there may be other bills which Senators might like to have included. I am satisfied that there would be no objection to the consideration of that bill separately. My request involves only bills dealing with claims against the Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

DECREASE IN DEBT LIMIT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1760, Calendar No. 1285, which provides for the reduction of the debt limit from \$300,000,000 to \$275,000,000. The bill has the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. As the Senate knows, the debt limit of \$300,000,000 was established on April 3, 1945, when we anticipated a much longer war than occurred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1760) to decrease the debt limit of the United States from \$300,000,000 to \$275,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I think it ought to be stated with respect to this measure that if today or on the 1st of July the Secretary of the Treasury applies to the debt the cash in the Treasury over and above what is required for a normal balance, the debt will be about \$265,000,000. So as a matter of fact, even with the proposed debt limit, there would be a margin of approximately \$10,000,000, if I correctly recall, which could be used to pay a deficit. So we are not imposing any very strict rein on the deficit-spending policy of the Government; but we are indicating that there is some limit to it. I think it is highly desirable to reduce the debt limit as proposed in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1760) to decrease the debt limit of the United States from \$300,000,000 to \$275,000,000, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 21. The face amount of obligations issued under authority of this act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), shall not exceed in the aggregate \$275,000,000 outstanding at any one time. The current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder thereof shall be considered, for the purposes of this section, to be the face amount of such obligation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS IN ALCOHOL PLANTS

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present con-

sideration of Senate Joint Resolution 162, Calendar No. 1385. In connection with the request, I should like to make a brief explanation. The joint resolution merely extends the existing law for a period of 7 months in order to take care of surplus potatoes and other farm products, largely in the West. It has been recommended by the Treasury Department. There is no objection from any source. It has the unanimous approval of the Senate Committee on Finance. Inasmuch as the law must be extended at a very early date if it is to accomplish anything, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 162) extending for 7 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 3126 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to emergency production of sugars and sirups in industrial alcohol plants) is amended by striking out "July 1, 1946," and inserting in lieu thereof "February 1, 1947."

ACQUISITION OF SITES AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS BY THE FEDERAL WORKS ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President—

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, unanimous consent was requested to proceed with claims bills on the calendar, and consent was given with that understanding. I think we had better observe the understanding. I shall object to the consideration of any other than claims bills as they are called on the calendar.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I hope the minority leader will not object to the request which I am about to make, after he hears the explanation.

On Saturday evening last, after the completion of the legislative session and the opening of the executive session, by unanimous consent the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] called up House bill 5407, a bill to grant to the Federal Works Administrator certain powers with respect to site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, and other matters. I had understood, Mr. President, that no bills would be called up for consideration by unanimous consent, other than the two bills which we understood would come up for consideration and which were considered and passed; and I had left the Chamber after the Senate had gone into executive session, and I was not in the Chamber when that bill was called up.

I had prepared an amendment to that bill. It is an amendment which I am advised by the Government authorities is needed if the Federal Works Administrator is to have the power to exchange a Federal site in the city of Portland, Oreg., for some other site for the pur-

pose of the construction of a new Federal building. I had prepared such an amendment to offer to the bill.

I have discussed the matter with the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Florida, and I understand there will be no objection to my request for the reconsideration of the bill, for the purpose of adding this amendment.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the votes by which House bill 5407 was passed on Saturday be reconsidered, for the purpose I have just mentioned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon? The Chair hears none; and, without objection, the votes by which the amendments to the bill were ordered to be engrossed and the bill was read the third time and passed are reconsidered, and the bill is now before the Senate.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment to which I have referred, and I send it to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, after line 2, it is proposed to insert:

Sec. 12. The Federal Works Administrator is authorized to convey, upon such terms as he shall deem to be in the public interest, that parcel of land, together with the improvements thereon, described as "All of block 172, city of Portland, in the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon," in exchange for any lands in such city which, in his determination, are more suitable for use as a site for the erection of a new Federal building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5407) was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the action formerly taken by the Senate with respect to the appointment of conferees will stand, and the same conferees will be reappointed, namely, the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I desire to express to the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Florida my appreciation for their courtesy.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. TARVER, Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. DIRKSEN,

Mr. PLUMLEY, and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 5674) to amend the laws authorizing the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine indulge me to ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider several small bills?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I say to the Senator from Illinois that I have no defense against the assaults of other Senators. I have announced that during this call of the calendar I shall object to the consideration of any bills except claims bills, and I must persist in that attitude. I regret to inform the Senator from Illinois that I must object.

Mr. LUCAS. I thought the Senator just permitted one bill to be considered.

Mr. WHITE. That bill was reconsidered for the purpose of considering an amendment, after the bill had been passed on last Saturday.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Commerce Committee needs some additional funds, and I am interested in having it obtain them. However, I suppose the matter can wait.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest that even for the purpose of the call of the calendar on claims bills a quorum should be present. It seems to me that most Senators have believed that the Senate would consider only the draft bill this afternoon. So it seems to me that even if we are merely to consider the claims bills on the calendar a quorum should be present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. TAFT. I do, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hickenlooper	Overton
Austin	Hoey	Pepper
Ball	Huffman	Radeliffe
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Briggs	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Brooks	Kilgore	Robertson
Buck	Knowland	Russell
Bushfield	La Follette	Saltonstall
Byrd	Langer	Shipstead
Capehart	Lucas	Smith
Connally	McCarran	Stanfill
Cordon	McClellan	Stewart
Donnell	McFarland	Taft
Downey	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	McMahon	Tunnell
Ellender	Magnuson	Tydings
Ferguson	Maybank	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Mead	Wagner
George	Millikin	Walsh
Gerry	Mitchell	Wheeler
Green	Moore	Wherry
Guffey	Murdock	White
Gurney	Murray	Wiley
Hart	O'Daniel	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Seventy-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I realize that it is necessary, at times, for Senators to be absent from the city. I very well realize, also, that we are confronted with proposed legislation of the most important character that has come before the Senate for a long time, and that we have dilly-dallied with it since last September. I now understand that further consideration of it is to be postponed until tomorrow. As one Member of this body, I should like to know the reason why we cannot proceed with the consideration of the unfinished business at this time. Unfortunately, I was in my office attending to business at the beginning of the roll call, and I should like to know the reason for not continuing consideration at this time of the bill extending the Selective Training and Service Act. Whether we are for the bill or against it, we owe it to the world to act upon it. We owe it to the Secretary of State, to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the generals, admirals, and others who are charged with the protection of the Nation. I should like to know why we are now to postpone further consideration of the bill, the contents of which have been before the Congress since the President called us back into special session, following VJ-day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present occupant of the chair was in the Chamber when it was agreed to postpone consideration of the bill, but was not in the chair.

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say to the present occupant of the chair that I also have been present in the Chamber most of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Very well; then the Senator knows the procedure which was suggested.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand that, Mr. President, but it does not satisfy some of us. I should like to know from the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] why we do not proceed with the consideration of the draft-extension bill.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President—

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHITE. Have we not now agreed by unanimous consent to proceed with the call of the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such a request was made and agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand that, but I should like to know the reason why Senate bill 2057 was laid aside.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, if I may be allowed to answer the Senator, I will say that I was informed that word had been given out that no vote on the bill or any amendments to it would be had this afternoon, and that many Senators had left town. After a conversation with the majority leader on the floor a few minutes ago it was decided that it would be wise at the present time temporarily to lay aside further consideration of the selective-service bill until tomorrow. Otherwise, I am sure the Senator from South Carolina understands the reasons as well as I do.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand the reasons as well as does the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I make the point of order that we should proceed with the call of the calendar, inasmuch as the unanimous-consent agreement to do so has already been entered into.

Mr. MAYBANK. With that statement, Mr. President, I thoroughly agree, and when the calendar is called I shall have more to say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed with the call of the calendar, beginning with Order of Business 1203, House bill 1037.

CONFERRING JURISDICTION UPON UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

The bill (H. R. 1037) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I again say for the benefit of the American people that a few Members of the Senate who are now present would like the Senate to complete its consideration of Senate bill 2057, the so-called draft bill. I have received telegrams and letters from many men in the armed forces and others who desire consideration of and action on the bill; but, instead of doing that, we are laying it aside in order to take up the calendar.

While I have no further objection to make, I wish it to be known, in order that there may be no misunderstanding of my attitude on the part of other distinguished Members of this body, who may possibly disagree with me, that it was my understanding, as well as the understanding of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], on last Saturday, when we deferred consideration of the draft extension bill in order to consider the bill on the subject of atomic energy, and the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, the draft bill would be made the regular order of business today. While I realize that consideration of any subject before the Senate may be set aside by unanimous consent, and while it may have been my fault on last Saturday in not insisting that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the draft bill, the members of the armed services of the United States, who have served long and faithfully, are entitled to know that something will be done with this bill, so that they as well as members of their families may know what to expect in the months to come.

Moreover, Mr. President, the matter is of very great importance to young men of 18 and 19 years of age.

Mr. President, I feel very keenly about this matter. Perhaps I am unduly worried, but I hope that, inasmuch as the bill has been temporarily laid aside until tomorrow, the distinguished majority leader will keep the Senate in session not only tomorrow but tomorrow night, if necessary, in order to dispose of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that unanimous consent

was granted to proceed with the call of claims bills on the calendar. The clerk will proceed with the call.

MRS. MARY M. WOLF

The bill (H. R. 1229) for the relief of Mrs. Mary M. Wolf was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES R. VAUGHAN

The bill (H. R. 3828) for the relief of James R. Vaughan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF EARLE R. WOODFALL, JR.

The bill (H. R. 4176) for the relief of the estate of Earle R. Woodfall, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THEODORA O. ANZURES AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 3751) for the relief of Mrs. Theodora O. Anzures and the legal guardian of Bernice Anzures and Andrew Anzures was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN SEFERIAN AND LAURA SEFERIAN

The bill (H. R. 216) for the relief of John Seferian and Laura Seferian was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE LESLIE DOBSON

The bill (H. R. 4545) for the relief of George Leslie Dobson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COUNTY OF HAWAII, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 4300) for the relief of the county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill from the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] reported the bill to the Senate in behalf of the committee. I do not see him in the Chamber at this time, and I ask that the bill be temporarily passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. REVERCOMB subsequently said: Mr. President, on the call of the calendar I asked that Calendar No. 1210, House bill 4300, an act for the relief of the county of Hawaii, T. H., be passed over. I have had an opportunity to examine the bill, and I now desire to withdraw my objection to it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I want to thank the Senator from West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4300) for the relief of the county of Hawaii, T. H., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

M. MARTIN TURPANJIAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3641) for the relief of M. Martin Turpanjian, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an

amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of," to strike out "\$1,186" and insert "\$2,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. LUTHER S. SYKES

The bill (H. R. 845) for the relief of Mrs. Luther S. Sykes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KAY BETH BEDNAR

The bill (H. R. 3365) for the relief of Kay Beth Bednar was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAM DAMICO AND CLINT HAMM, OPERATING AS THE D & H GROCERY

The bill (H. R. 3523) for the relief of Sam Damico and Clint Hamm, operating as the D & H Grocery, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JACKSON WILLIAMS AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 210) for the relief of Jackson Williams, Mrs. Lora Sally Williams, the legal guardian of Garry E. Williams, a minor, and the legal guardian of James Williams, a minor, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the word "to," to strike out "Jackson" and insert "Jack."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Jack Williams; Mrs. Lora Sally Williams, the legal guardian of Garry E. Williams, a minor; and the legal guardian of James Williams, a minor."

EVA D. CHAMPLIN

The bill (H. R. 4414) for the relief of Eva D. Champlin was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF ROBERT LEE BLACKMON

The bill (H. R. 4833) for the relief of the estate of Robert Lee Blackmon was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. PEARL SMITH

The bill (H. R. 4854) for the relief of Mrs. Pearl Smith was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUIS M. DROLET

The bill (H. R. 4836) for the relief of Louis M. Drolet was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET LEE AND MIKE SOPKO

The bill (H. R. 4607) for the relief of Margaret Lee and Mike Sopko was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT R. PERKINS

The bill (H. R. 4647) for the relief of Albert R. Perkins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAPHNE WEBB

The bill (H. R. 2569) for the relief of Daphne Webb was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE A. WEST

The bill (H. R. 2747) for the relief of George A. West was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRY FLEISHMAN

The bill (H. R. 4800) for the relief of Harry Fleishman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IDA F. BRAUN

The bill (H. R. 1782) for the relief of Ida F. Braun was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAYER G. HANSEN

The bill (H. R. 4174) for the relief of Mayer G. Hansen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Calendar No. 1228, Senate bill 1979, was not called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not a claim bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understand.

MRS. JENNIE BURNISON

The bill (H. R. 4074) for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Burnison was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. VANNAS H. HICKS

The bill (H. R. 3618) for the relief of Mrs. Vannas H. Hicks was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO., LTD.

The bill (H. R. 4270) for the relief of Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. BAILEY

The bill (H. R. 2188) for the relief of George W. Bailey was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NOLAN V. CURRY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4400) for the relief of Nolan V. Curry, individually, and as guardian for his minor son, Hershel Dean Curry, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "appropriated, to," to strike out "Nolan V. Curry, of Hillsboro, Tex., the sum of \$344.25, for hospital and medical bills incurred, and loss of earnings of his minor son, Hershel Dean Curry, occasioned by personal injuries to said Hershel Dean Curry, resulting from the negligent operation of a United States Army automobile which struck the car

in which said Hershel Dean Curry was a passenger in Fort Worth, Tex., on June 21, 1945; and to the said Nolan V. Curry, as legal guardian of his minor son, Hershel Dean Curry, for personal injuries inflicted upon the said Hershel Dean Curry, as a result of said accident, the sum of \$1,000; said sums to be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States Government arising in favor of the said Nolan V. Curry and his minor son, Hershel Dean Curry, by reason of said accident", and insert: "the legal guardian of Hershel Dean Curry, a minor, the sum of \$1,000 for the personal injuries sustained by said Hershel Dean Curry as the result of an accident which occurred on January 21, 1945, on Hemp-hill Street in Fort Worth, Tex., involving an Army vehicle."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Hershel Dean Curry, a minor."

ESTATE OF BOB CLARK

The bill (H. R. 4210) for the relief of the estate of Bob Clark was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF ELEANOR DORIS BARRETT

The bill (H. R. 4115) for the relief of the estate of Eleanor Doris Barrett was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GERTRUDE MCGILL

The bill (H. R. 3823) for the relief of Gertrude McGill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROLLAND LEE FRANK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3100) for the relief of the legal guardian of Rolland Lee Frank, a minor, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, before the name "Rolland Lee Frank", to strike out "the legal guardian of"; and after the name "Rolland Lee Frank" to strike out the words "a minor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Rolland Lee Frank."

LILLIAN JACOBS

The bill (H. R. 4537) for the relief of Lillian Jacobs was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BEN THOMAS HAYNES, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 2973) for the relief of Ben Thomas Haynes, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

R. FRED BAKER AND CRYSTAL R. STRIBLING

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3018) for the relief of R. Fred Baker and Crystal R. Stribling, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the words "appropriated, to", to strike out "R. Fred Baker the sum of \$350 and to pay"; on line 6, after the name "Stribling," to insert "of Columbia, South Carolina"; on line 7, after the figures "\$1,300.50", to strike out "both of Columbia, South Carolina"; on line 8, after the word "for", to strike out "property damage"; on line 9, after the word "injuries", to insert "sustained by her"; on line 10, after the word "expenses", to insert the word "incurred"; on line 11, after the words "result of", to strike out "a collision with an" and to insert "an accident involving an."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Crystal R. Stribling."

WILLIAM CLYDE MCKINNEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3454) for the relief of William Clyde McKinney, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,709.64" and insert "\$4,709.64."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

VIOLET LUDOKIEWICH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1061) for the relief of Violet Ludokiewich, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,697" and on page 2, line 3, after the date "October 20", to strike out "1943" and insert "1944", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Violet Ludokiewich, of Fairfield, Conn., the sum of \$3,697, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her, and for reimbursement of hospital, medical, and other expenses incurred by her, as a result of an accident which occurred when a Coast Guard truck in which she was riding collided with a trolley car at Orange Avenue and Admiral Street, West Haven, Conn., on October 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misde-

meanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GWYNN C. TRIPLET

The bill (S. 1569) for the relief of Gwynn C. Triplett was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the sum of \$1,253.70 shall be credited to the disbursing officers holding the account of Gwynn C. Triplett, for compensation received by the said Triplett, as quarters allowances while serving as fire chief in the Puget Sound Navy Yard from May 1, 1942, to February 15, 1944, as follows: \$549.78 to be credited to the pay account of Commander T. J. Bright, Supply Corps, United States Navy (retired), symbol 56608, for the period of May 1, 1942, through January 31, 1943; \$259.28 to be credited to the pay account of Lt. (jg) B. S. Wells, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, symbol 51514, for the period of February 1, 1943, through June 15, 1943; and \$444.64 to be credited to the pay account of Lt. (jg) B. S. Wells, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, symbol 553, for the period of June 16, 1943, through February 15, 1944, and that the said Triplett shall be relieved of any liability to the United States Government for the sum of \$1,253.70 for quarters allowance paid to him from May 1, 1942, to February 15, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

JEROME DOVE

The bill (H. R. 4609) for the relief of Jerome Dove was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREDERIC P. L. MILLS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1314) for the relief of Frederic P. L. Mills, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$64.92" and insert "\$49.92", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frederic P. L. Mills, of Deerfield, Mass., the sum of \$49.92, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for property damage caused by unidentified soldiers of the First Army breaking into his house in Pepperell, Mass., during the evening of September 2, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a

misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AERONAUTICAL TRAINING CENTER, INC.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1132) for the relief of Aeronautical Training Center, Inc., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", strike out "\$12,829.93" and insert "\$1,978", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Aeronautical Training Center, Inc., of Hollywood, Calif., the sum of \$1,978, in full satisfaction of its claims against the United States for compensation for damages which it sustained and for reimbursement for expenses which it incurred as a result of being forced by the Army Air Forces to move its facilities from Kern County Airport, Calif., to Imperial County Airport, Calif., on January 3, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2091) for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim, or claims, of Joseph E. Bennett, doing business as Joseph E. Bennett Co., Boston, Mass., for any losses sustained under contract (DAW 175-eng-22, dated September 5, 1941), in the construction of certain temporary buildings at the airport at Presque Isle, Maine: *Provided,* That such action may be brought in the Court of Claims within 1 year of the date of approval of this act, with right of appellate review as in other cases.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim, or claims, of Joseph E. Bennett, doing business as Joseph E. Bennett Co."

ZEPHYR AIRCRAFT CORP.

The bill (H. R. 3094) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of the Zephyr Air-

craft Corp. against the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. This, I understand, is not a claim bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is reported from the Committee on Claims.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It is a bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on a claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corp. against the United States, and is not a bill allowing a claim against the Government. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over, under objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB subsequently said: Mr. President, a few moments ago I asked to have go over Calendar No. 1256, House bill 3094, which came from the Committee on Claims, and which conferred jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine a claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corp. against the United States. A bill just passed was one of the same nature. I withdraw my objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3094) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corp. against the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corp., as successor to the Lenert Aircraft Corp., against the United States for compensation for damage, injury, and losses suffered by the said Lenert Aircraft Corp. because of the refusal by officials of the War Department to make a contract with the said Lenert Aircraft Corp. in compliance with section 10 of the act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 784), pursuant to a design competition for the procurement of primary training planes, which was projected by circular proposal 39-635, dated March 11, 1939.

SEC. 2. In the determination of such claim, the United States shall be held liable for damages, and for any acts committed by any of its officers or employees, to the same extent as if the United States were a private person.

SEC. 3. Suit upon this claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the passage of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time, laches, the form and content of protest, and supporting papers thereof. Proceedings upon the determination of such claim and appeals from the payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which the court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ESTATE OF SYBEL SPENCE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 933) for the relief of the estate of Sybel Spence, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an

amendment, on page 1, line 6, before the words "in full", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Sybel Spence, the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of the claim of such estate for compensation for the death of the said Sybel Spence as a result of personal injuries sustained by her when she was struck by a United States mail truck in Seattle, Wash., on October 7, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MR. AND MRS. GLEN ROTHENBERGER

The bill (H. R. 3556) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Rothenberger was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF VEDAL B. BROOKS

The bill (H. R. 4237) for the relief of the estate of Vedal B. Brooks, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. WALLIS

The bill (H. R. 3506) for the relief of Mary A. Wallis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PIOMBO BROS. & CO.

The bill (H. R. 4141) for the relief of Piombo Bros. & Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FUNDADOR NIEVES DEL VALLE

The bill (H. R. 4244) for the relief of Fundador Nieves del Valle was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STANLEY B. REEVES

The bill (H. R. 4832) for the relief of Stanley B. Reeves was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. EDNA B. LEBLANC

The bill (H. R. 4670) for the relief of Mrs. Edna B. LeBlanc was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAWTOOTH CO.

The bill (H. R. 4777) for the relief of the Sawtooth Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. THERESA EBRECHT

The bill (H. R. 4977) for the relief of Mrs. Theresa Ebrecht was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF CHARLES M. OVERCASH,
DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 3822) for the relief of the estate of Charles M. Overcash, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. JOHN A. LOGAN

The bill (H. R. 3378) for the relief of Dr. John A. Logan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BAKELAAR

The bill (H. R. 4405) for the relief of John Bakelaar was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. SHIPP

The bill (H. R. 4723) for the relief of John M. Shipp was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF OBALDINO FRANCIS DIAS

The bill (H. R. 5049) for the relief of the estate of Obaldino Francis Dias was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN B. CLAUSEN

The bill (H. R. 4633) for the relief of John B. Clausen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLEO D. JOHNSON

The bill (H. R. 4904) for the relief of Cleo D. Johnson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ERNST V. BRENDER

The bill (H. R. 4885) for the relief of Ernst V. Brender was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

BEN V. KING

The bill (H. R. 5307) for the relief of Ben V. King was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES B. MCCARTY

The bill (H. R. 3270) for the relief of James B. McCarty was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. How about Calender No. 1295?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is a bill reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

IVOR E. NICHOLAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1748) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Ivor E. Nicholas, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert the following:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ivor E. Nicholas, of Tukwila, Wash., the sum of \$4,000, in full settlement of all claims of said Ivor E. Nicholas against the United States for per-

sonal injuries and loss of earnings sustained by him as a result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle which occurred at the intersection of Primary Highway No. 5 and Secondary Highway No. 1-L, near Renton, Wash., on March 5, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Ivor E. Nicholas."

MRS. MERLA KOPERSKI

The bill (H. R. 3340) for the relief of Mrs. Merla Koperski was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF MRS. SUFRONIA ANDRUS

The bill (S. 1683) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Sufronia Andrus was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Mrs. Sufronia Andrus, deceased, of New Orleans, La., the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Mrs. Sufronia Andrus, who was killed on July 10, 1945, when struck by a United States Navy vehicle on Tulane Avenue and South Lopez Street, New Orleans, La.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MAURICE C. RITTER

The bill (H. R. 3702) for the relief of Maurice C. Ritter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERSHING W. RIDGEWAY

The bill (H. R. 3676) for the relief of Pershing W. Ridgeway was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACCHILLE GUILLORY

The bill (H. R. 2665) for the relief of Achille Guillory was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAM DISHONG

The bill (H. R. 3228) for the relief of Sam Dishong was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. CATHERINE FORTUNATO

The bill (H. R. 4976) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Fortunato was con-

sidered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM F. SCHMELTZ

The bill (H. R. 2576) for the relief of William F. Schmeltz was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OLA L. WRIGHT

The bill (H. R. 4352) for the relief of Ola L. Wright was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LONIE M. TROTTER

The bill (H. R. 3125) for the relief of Lonie M. Trotter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. W. KOMP

The bill (H. R. 1394) for the relief of William H. W. Komp was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

R. H. WHITE TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

The bill (H. R. 1852) for the relief of R. H. White Transfer & Storage Co., of Nashville, Tenn., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT J. CRAMER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1538) for the relief of Robert J. Cramer, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,122.22" and insert "\$3,051.61."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

VERTIE BEA LOGGINS

The bill (H. R. 4491) for the relief of Vertie Bea Loggins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GLADYS HASTINGS

The bill (H. R. 4640) for the relief of Gladys Hastings was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LYNDEN T. MONTGOMERY

The bill (H. R. 3770) for the relief of Lynden T. Montgomery was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. GUSSIE FELDMAN

The bill (H. R. 4757) for the relief of Mrs. Gussie Feldman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

C. C. VEST

The bill (H. R. 4750) for the relief of C. C. Vest was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MABEL M. FISCHER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3781) for the relief of Mabel M. Fischer, which had been reported

from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the name "Fischer", to insert "and to Nora M. Steinmetz, widow of Frank L. Steinmetz, each"; in line 9, after the words "death of", to strike out "her husband" and insert "their husbands"; and in line 10, after the name "Fischer", to insert "and Frank L. Steinmetz."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Mabel M. Fischer and Nora M. Steinmetz."

ANDRE DACHARRY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2192) for the relief of Andre Dacharry, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$14,923.44" and insert "\$7,923.44."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SYLVIA WAGNER

The bill (H. R. 5525) for the relief of Sylvia Wagner was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IRVING W. LEARNED

The bill (H. R. 4915) for the relief of Irving W. Learned was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NINA E. SCHMIDT

The bill (H. R. 4905) for the relief of Nina E. Schmidt was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE H. BUXTON, JR.

The bill (H. R. 4416) for the relief of George H. Buxton, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EARL D. MASSEY AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 3726) for the relief of Earl D. Massey, Marvin Marshall, and Fred C. Mitchell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DOROTHY MORGAN

The bill (H. R. 4016) for the relief of Dorothy Morgan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

H. H. HOOD

The bill (H. R. 2337) for the relief of H. H. Hood was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN G. JOHNSON

The bill (H. R. 2579) for the relief of John G. Johnson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM J. SIMPSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1051) for the relief of William J. Simpson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$6,424" and insert "\$5,424, and to John R. Rogers, Sr., of Frederica, Del., the sum of '\$8,285.47'; in line 8, before the word "claims," to strike out "his" and insert "their"; in line 9, after the words "sustained by", to strike out "him" and insert "them"; in line 10, after the words "incurred by", to strike out "him" and insert "them"; and on page 2, line 1, after the word "which", to strike out "he was" and insert "they were," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William J. Simpson, of Milford, Del., the sum of \$5,424, and to John R. Rogers, Sr., of Frederica, Del., the sum of \$8,285.47, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by them, and for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by them, as a result of an accident which occurred when the automobile in which they were riding collided with a United States Army vehicle, on the Ocean Highway between Rehoboth Beach and Indian River Inlet, Del., on November 11, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the relief of William J. Simpson and John R. Rogers, Sr."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. MORRIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2015) for the relief of William H. Morris, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments on page 2, line 6, after "Sec. 2", to strike out "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$186.67 to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury" and insert "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated"; and in line 11, after the name "Morris" to insert "the sum of \$186.67", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That William H. Morris formerly employed by the Federal Public Housing Authority as the housing manager of the Safe Haven housing project (Alaska-50076) at Anchorage, Alaska, is hereby relieved of pecuniary responsibility for the loss of \$258, with interest thereon, public funds for which he was accountable and which were stolen, without his fault, from the Safe Haven housing project office some time between the close of business on December 2, 1944, and the opening of business on December 4, 1944. The Comptroller General is hereby authorized and directed to remove from the records of his office any indebtedness

which may have been raised against Mr. Morris by the afore-mentioned theft.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William H. Morris the sum of \$186.67 in reimbursement for the amount deducted from Mr. Morris' salary as a result of the afore-mentioned theft: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MILDRED L. BUPP

The bill (H. R. 5111) for the relief of Mrs. Mildred L. Bupp was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF CHARLES W. STEWART

The bill (H. R. 3968) for the relief of the estate of Charles W. Stewart was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMA L. NORMAND AND THE ESTATE OF CURTIS JOSEPH GASPARD, DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 3599) for the relief of Ama L. Normand and the estate of Curtis Joseph Gaspard, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNA BLANCHARD AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 4338) for the relief of Anna Blanchard and others was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH JONES HANSEL

The bill (H. R. 3355) for the relief of Elizabeth Jones Hansel was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH E. ALARIE

The bill (H. R. 2248) for the relief of Joseph E. Alarie was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES J. BARRETT, JR.

The bill (H. R. 3177) for the relief of James J. Barrett, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MORRIS FINE

The bill (H. R. 1299) for the relief of Morris Fine was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY R. BUTLER

The bill (H. R. 1072) for the relief of Henry R. Butler was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

MRS. ALICE BREON

The bill (H. R. 2926) for the relief of Mrs. Alice Breon was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO, TEX.

The bill (H. R. 4418) for the relief of the city of San Diego, Tex., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD A. HOLLIS, SR.

The bill (H. R. 4047) for the relief of Edward A. Hollis, Sr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. LESSIE L. BRYANT AND MISS JIMMIE ALEXANDER

The bill (H. R. 2242) for the relief of Mrs. Lessie L. Bryant and Miss Jimmie Alexander was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF DOUGLAS CHARLES McRAE, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 781) for the relief of the legal guardian of Douglas Charles McRae, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARION CONTRACTING CO.

The bill (H. R. 208) for the relief of Marion Contracting Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

O. T. NELSON AND WIFE, CLARA NELSON

The bill (H. R. 1238) for the relief of O. T. Nelson and wife, Clara Nelson, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FATHER PETER B. DUFFEE

The bill (H. R. 1238) for the relief of Father Peter B. Duffee was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

C. LEROY PHILLIPS

The bill (H. R. 4639) for the relief of C. LeRoy Phillips was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CARLTON G. JERRY

The bill (H. R. 4172) for the relief of Carlton G. Jerry was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEPENDENTS OF CECIL M. FOXWORTH, DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 5212) for the relief of the dependents of Cecil M. Foxworth, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY G. PAUL

The bill (H. R. 6245) for the relief of Mary G. Paul was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF CARMEN AURORA DE LA FLOR, DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 6334) for the relief of the estate of Carmen Aurora de la Flor, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

YAKUTAT COOPERATIVE MARKET

The bill (H. R. 6010) for the relief of the Yakutat Cooperative Market was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRIETTA SILK

The bill (H. R. 238) for the relief of Henrietta Silk was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. HARRY BURSTEIN AND OTHERS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I believe Calendar No. 1395, House bill 6011, was missed by the clerk. Was any action taken on that bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator that a similar Senate bill, S. 2042, Calendar No. 1217, was passed when reached on the calendar.

Mr. LUCAS. I ask that the vote by which Senate bill 2042 was passed be reconsidered, and that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote by which the Senate bill was passed will be reconsidered. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6011), for the relief of Dr. Harry Burstein, Madeline Borvick, and Mrs. Clara Kaufman Truly (formerly Miss Clara M. Kaufman), was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 2042 will be indefinitely postponed.

BRIG. GEN. CARL H. SEALS

The bill (S. 1912) for the relief of Brig. Gen. Carl H. Seals was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Brig. Gen. Carl H. Seals, of Laurel, Md., the sum of \$1,550.47, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for the difference between (1) the amount he was actually allowed as compensation for the value of the personal property which he lost as a result of the invasion of the Philippine Islands by the Japanese in December 1941, and (2) the amount which the War Department has now determined should have been allowed to the said Brig. Gen. Carl H. Seals as compensation for the value of such property: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

HAROLD H. RHODES

The bill (S. 661) for the relief of Harold H. Rhodes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Harold H. Rhodes is hereby relieved of all liability for the payment of transportation expenses incurred by him in traveling from Lisbon, Portugal, to Washington, D. C., in January 1944 while in the employ of the Foreign Economic Administration; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any

money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Harold H. Rhodes (1) a sum equal to the aggregate of the amounts deducted or withheld from his subsequent pay or allowances by reason of the disallowance by the Comptroller General of such transportation expenses, and (2) the sum of \$219.62, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for payment of per diem allowance for subsistence expenses incurred for the period from December 10, 1943, to January 9, 1944, while traveling on official business as an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

ARLIS EARL TEEKELL, A MINOR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1852) for the relief of Arlis Earl Teekell, a minor, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$3,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Arlis Earl Teekell, a minor, of Hinston, La., the sum of \$3,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained on February 19, 1944, by the said Arlis Earl Teekell, and the subsequent aggravation of such injuries which led to the loss of his left eye, as a result of the explosion of a .30-caliber blank cartridge which had come into his possession through the negligence of United States military personnel who, while engaged in training maneuvers, left a quantity of such cartridges on a public road in the vicinity of the home of the said Arlis Earl Teekell: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Arlis Earl Teekell."

SEVERO APOLUNA DINSON AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 4298) for the relief of Severo Apoluna Dinson and Candilaria Dinson, and the legal guardian of Laura Dinson and the legal guardian of Teresita Dinson, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OWEN YOUNG

The bill (H. R. 3525) for the relief of Owen Young was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PHILIP NAOPE KAILI AND SUSIE KAILI

The bill (H. R. 4301) for the relief of Philip Naope Kaili and Susie Kaili, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AHTO WALTER AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3967) for the relief of Ahto Walter, Lucy Walter, and the legal guardian of Teddy Walter, a minor, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$3,200" and insert "\$2,630.55."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

WILLIE HINES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2544) for the relief of Willie Hines, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$1,514.48" and insert "\$909.08."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CHARLES B. BORELL

The bill (H. R. 4716) for the relief of Charles B. Borell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL O. MELLO AND CHRISTIAN O. MELLO

The bill (H. R. 2246) for the relief of Michael O. Mello and Christian O. Mello was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHNNIE V. NATIONS

The bill (H. R. 4142) for the relief of Johnnie V. Nations was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK UHRMAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1773) for the relief of Frederick Uhrman, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the name "Frederick", to strike out "Uhrman" and insert "Uhrmann", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frederick Uhrmann, of Norwood, Mass., the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him, as a result of an accident which occurred when the automobile which he was driving was struck by a United States Army vehicle, on Dollar Lane, in Milton, Mass., on August 14, 1945: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of serv-

ices rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Frederick Uhrmann."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the claims bills on the calendar.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] a question. The claims bills on the calendar having been considered and passed, does the Claims Committee intend, during the present session, to report further bills, or does the Senator consider that by the action just taken the claims bills are wound up for the present session?

Mr. ELLENDER. Oh, no, indeed. The committee expects to meet again on Wednesday, and on succeeding Wednesdays thereafter until the calendar is cleared.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, has the call of the calendar under the unanimous-consent agreement been concluded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been concluded.

REFINANCING OF NIAGARA FALLS BRIDGE

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the distinguished minority leader. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 340, which I tried to have considered last Friday evening, but which was objected to. I wish to inform the minority leader that the objection has been withdrawn. The bill deals with the refinancing of bridge bonds. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the Senator from New York spoke to me about this bill a day or two ago—I do not remember the exact date—and at that time I had no objection to it, but I understood that the senior Senator from Vermont objected to it. Am I to understand now that the Senator from Vermont has withdrawn his objection?

Mr. MEAD. I am informed that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], who reported the bill, has discussed the matter with the Senator from Vermont and that the Senator from Vermont has withdrawn his objection.

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator from Vermont has withdrawn his objection, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 340) to amend the joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH PROSECUTION OF UTE INDIAN CLAIMS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on May 8 the Committee on Indian Affairs unanimously reported House bill 4567. It is now Calendar No. 1342. It is a bill to amend the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on any and all claims which the Ute Indians, or any tribe, or any band thereof, may have against the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1209).

The bill, which was unanimously approved by the Committee on Indian Affairs, does not alter the original act, except to the extent that it authorizes the Indians to spend some of their own funds to prepare the evidence for the case. It does not include any lawyers' fees. Two weeks ago I consulted the leadership on both sides, and was about to obtain unanimous consent to act on the bill when I noticed that the Senators from Utah [Mr. THOMAS and Mr. MURDOCK] were not present. I did not desire to take action in their absence. Since that time I have consulted the Senators from Utah. They have no objection, and I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. Did the Senate pass on this question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; the Senate has never passed on it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. What is the order of business before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the calendar has been called and completed.

Mr. TAFT. And we now return to the draft bill, do we not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. TAFT. So any request for the consideration of a bill should include a request for unanimous consent to set aside the unfinished business temporarily.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will withdraw the suggestion for just a moment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Unless there is unanimous consent—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I was asking unanimous consent, if the Senator will pardon me. Will he withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum for a moment?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; but there are some other questions to be brought up in that connection.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I stated what the nature of the bill was. I then asked unanimous consent—or intended to do so—that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside so that this bill might

be considered. It is a matter of no general importance, but is of great importance to the Indians who are affected. I hope that unanimous consent will be granted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on any and all claims which the Ute Indians, or any tribe, or any band thereof may have against the United States and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1209) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOAN OF EQUIPMENT FOR USE OF NATIONAL PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, on last Tuesday the Senate Committee on Military Affairs considered a bill passed by the House of Representatives. I am sure that every Senator would wish to have the bill passed now. I ask unanimous consent from the Committee on Military Affairs to report favorably, with amendments, House bill 6343, to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the Twenty-eighth Annual National Convention of the American Legion, and submit a report (No. 1407) thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report will be received.

Mr. GURNEY. The bill passed the House of Representatives on May 20 of this year. It would authorize the Secretary of War to lend to the National American Legion Convention unoccupied barracks, cots, blankets, pillows, mattresses, bed sacks, and so forth, for the purpose of the national convention. At the moment I cannot state where the national convention will be held. At any rate, the authorities of the Legion must make arrangements far in advance.

In considering the House bill, the committee felt that the House bill should be amended, because the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other national patriotic organizations are holding State conventions, and they are meeting the same sort of difficulties which the national convention of the American Legion is encountering. Housing is short, and they cannot take care of the people who come to even the State conventions. Therefore on last Tuesday the committee ordered the bill favorably reported with an amendment designed to take care of State conventions of all national patriotic organizations. The bill has not been reported heretofore for the reason that the legislative counsel was drafting the particular language.

I ask unanimous consent at this time that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6343 in the amended form as reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. I may say that the bill is not on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill, H. R. 6343, to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the Twenty-eighth Annual National Convention of the American Legion.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, is this bill on the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not. It has just been reported.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Maine will withhold his objection. The bill has passed the House. As reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, it would provide such assistance for all national patriotic veterans organizations. I am sure there can be no objection to the bill.

Mr. WHITE. In my experience I have seen many bills come from the House of which I did not approve. If there is any special or particular reason for passing the bill at this time, that is one thing.

Mr. GURNEY. There is a special reason. Many State conventions are being held in the middle of June, and the bill must go back to the House for concurrence in the amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs. In order to be of any use to some of these conventions it ought to be passed immediately. Therefore, I hope there will be no objection to its immediate consideration.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from South Dakota a question?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the bill apply to other service organizations as well?

Mr. GURNEY. It applies to all national patriotic veterans organizations. The amendment reported by the committee is so written.

Mr. AIKEN. I understood that it applied to only one.

Mr. GURNEY. No.

Mr. AIKEN. So long as it applies to all, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of War is authorized to lend, at his discretion and under conditions which he may prescribe, to any recognized national veterans' organization such cots, blankets, pillows, mattresses, bed sacks, unoccupied barracks of the Army, and other available articles or equipment under his jurisdiction as may be needed by such veterans' organization for use at any of its National or State conventions.

SEC. 2. Such property may be delivered upon such terms and at such time prior to any such convention as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the representatives of such veterans' organization, except that no expense shall be incurred by the United States in the delivery and return of any such property.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of War shall take from each veterans' organization to which property is lent pursuant to the provisions of this act, a good and sufficient bond for the return of such property in good condition.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to lend certain property of the War Department to national veterans' organizations for use at State and National conventions."

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES IN MATTERS RELATING TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate bill 1779, Calendar No. 1198. The bill was introduced by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and myself. It proposes to authorize the continuance of the very effective and useful work which was done by the Federal Security Agency in connection with cooperative efforts on the part of States and lesser subdivisions of government in the suppression of prostitution and the mitigation of sex delinquencies.

The bill has been unanimously reported from the Committee on Education and Labor. My plea in asking for its consideration at this time is that unless it has an opportunity to pass the Senate and go to the House for consideration, we may not have the opportunity to give it consideration before the Appropriations Committee in connection with the matter of appropriations, and the work which has been so effective during the war will cease.

I may say that the functions of the Federal Security Administrator are restricted by the bill to giving assistance solely by means of technical and professional advisory services, and the collection and publication of information. His activities, therefore, would continue to be entirely of an advisory and consultative nature. Further safeguarding the rights of the States is the provision in section 1, that no assistance would be rendered to the political subdivisions of the States except through or at the request of the appropriate State officials.

The testimony shows that unfortunately, since the cessation of hostilities, there has been a rise in the incidence of venereal diseases and in sex delinquency cases. Senators who recall the experience after World War I will remember that while quite effective action was taken by both the armed forces and the civilian arm of the Government, that work was abandoned when hostilities ceased, and a very sharp rise in the venereal-disease rate was indicated, and eventuated. I think we should not repeat that mistake.

In view of the urgency of the situation, I hope that Senators will not interpose objections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I think we recognize that this is a most important piece of legislation. It is rather more important now than it would be in ordinary circumstances for us to consider and act

upon it. The presentation of the Senator from Wisconsin is most persuasive. In view of his assurance that the bill comes here with the unanimous approval of the committee to which it was referred, I think we should pass it, and I offer no objection.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I appreciate the statement of the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin why it is that this very meritorious service is placed under the Federal Security Administrator, and why it is not under the Public Health Service.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is because during the war this work was carried on under the Federal Security Agency, and all the contacts with the communities and the States and the county governments have been made through the Federal Security Agency. Of course, as the Senator knows, the desire is to continue that service in operation in order to try to prevent the tragic experience following the First World War.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield to me, let me say I realize that it was under the Federal Security Administrator, but I also have the impression that the Federal Security Administrator is attempting to corral, if I may say so, all these various services and bring them under his particular agency. Not only do I see no reason for that, but it seems to me the public-health work would best be served if the head of the Public Health Service were placed in the position of primary responsibility for the things he is peculiarly and professionally equipped to handle, rather than to be a subordinate of this social agency in government.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Surgeon General, who is the head of the Public Health Service, is administering the so-called La Follette-Bulwinkle Act, which provides for cooperation between the Public Health Service and the State and local communities in the actual treatment and control of venereal disease.

The purpose of this bill is to carry on the work, which meets with the approval of the Surgeon General, and it is somewhat ancillary to the treatment and prevention of the disease by the mobilization of the law-enforcement agencies and the elements in the communities which can be mobilized in the suppression of prostitution and in the checking of sex delinquency.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I wish to point out that the Public Health Service is today under the Federal Security Administrator.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I realize that, and that is what I do not like.

Mr. TAFT. If there were a proper rearrangement of all public health services, I think this matter would properly go into a health department. But today there is none. So it does not make much difference whether it is under one or under the other of the agencies mentioned. The Federal Security Adminis-

trator is in close touch with the Director of the Public Health Service, inasmuch as the Public Health Service is a part of his agency.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, let me say that I shall not object, if the Senator from Wisconsin is apprehensive that I might.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I really was a little apprehensive about that, and I appreciate the relief the Senator has now afforded me.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. But I wish to register my protest against the constant encroachment of the Federal Security Agency into various collateral branches of the social and political field in the United States, and especially into specialized fields, and the gathering of all these agencies under a social security director.

Although I say to the Senator that I shall not object to this bill at this time, because I think the service should be continued, nevertheless I do object to the theory, and I hope we can begin to establish such things as this one which are in the public health field under the surgeon general and the Public Health Service, so that they will have primary responsibility and so that the primary policies relative to such matters can be made by them, acting independently of other agencies. I hope we can begin to do that soon.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Iowa may well bring out those points in connection with the discussion of the last reorganization plan submitted by the President, and also in connection with consideration of the President's recommendation for a Department of Health, Security, and Welfare. When those matters are considered, I fully agree with the Senator that all matters pertaining to health should be concentrated and should be given practically an autonomous administration, under a health officer.

However, I do not think this particular matter will effect that settlement, which will have to be reached during the next few months.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I do not object to this measure. But we have a specialized job to do in this connection, and apparently we are continuing the present method as a permanent arrangement, under the broad social fields under the Federal Security Administrator. I think that policy should not be continued or enlarged.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that this service will continue in an advisory and statistical capacity, rather than in the capacity it had during the war. Let me ask the Senator a question. Suppose a State or a community does not wish to have the benefit of the service. What will happen then?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The bill provides that no service may be rendered unless the appropriate State agency requests it. Unless the service is requested, it cannot

be furnished by the Federal Security Administrator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What would happen in this case? Suppose there is in the area a Federal establishment where there are a number of young men, such as an Army camp; and suppose the local enforcement authorities do not, or the head of the local government in the area does not, request any aid or any of the advisory services which this organization would be prepared to render. In that event would those in charge of this service still have authority to act?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Around military establishments, of course, such matters are handled under the May bill, which we renewed just prior to its expiration.

Mr. MAGNUSON. This measure would apply to other areas within the State which request the service; would it?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1779) to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in matters relating to social protection, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Security Administrator, through such officers or employees or units of the Federal Security Agency as he may designate, is authorized, by means of technical and professional advisory services and the collection and publication of information, to assist the several States and, through or at the request of appropriate State officials of the respective States, their political subdivisions, and to assist nongovernmental organization (a) to develop and carry out, particularly in areas where such measures are of importance to military or naval personnel, measures designed to prevent prostitution, eliminate conditions contributing to sex delinquency, and provide services for the rehabilitation of sex delinquents; and (b) to foster cooperation in communities among law enforcement, welfare, and other public and private activities for the purpose of preventing prostitution, eliminating conditions contributing to sex delinquency, and providing services for the rehabilitation of sex delinquents.

SEC. 2. The Federal Security Administrator is authorized to appoint such advisory committees, and to call such conferences, of representatives of Federal departments and agencies, and of interested professions and organizations, public and private, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. Members of any such committee while attending meetings or conferences or while otherwise serving in carrying out the purposes of this act, and persons attending any such conference, shall be entitled, while so serving away from their places of residence, to actual and necessary traveling expenses and, unless they are officers or employees of the United States, to \$10 per day in lieu of subsistence expenses.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting or impairing the authority or responsibility of any department or agency of the Government under any other act.

SEC. 4. As used in this act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and Territories and possessions of the United States.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby au-

thorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, the sum of \$700,000; and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as may be necessary for carrying out such provisions.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, there are on the calendar five or six bridge bills in stereotyped form, which have been reported unanimously by the Commerce Committee. Three of them are Senate bills and three of them are House bills. They are calendar Nos. 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, and 1384, being respectively, House bills 5387, 5357, and 5187, and Senate bills 1984, 1922, and 1983. I ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator request unanimous consent for the consideration of all of them at one time?

Mr. OVERTON. I see no objection to that. I think the Senate can do anything by unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair believes that the more orderly procedure would be to consider the bills one at a time.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Louisiana has requested unanimous consent for that purpose.

Mr. OVERTON. I did.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Reserving the right to object, let me inquire whether all the bills are bridge bills.

Mr. OVERTON. They are.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Do they have to do with interstate bridges?

Mr. OVERTON. They do.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Then, I ask the indulgence of the Senator until I can at least have a moment or two to check the provisions of the bills.

Mr. OVERTON. Very well, Mr. President, I withdraw the request.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I may not object, I say to the Senator.

Mr. OVERTON. Of course. But I understand that other Senators wish to have the floor, so I believe I had better withdraw the request for the time being.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House bill 4512, Calendar No. 1378, and I should like to explain the nature of the bill.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CORDON. Quite a number of unanimous-consent requests are being made, and I wonder if all of them come under the original unanimous-consent agreement by which the unfinished business was temporarily laid aside, with the understanding that the Senate would return to its consideration at the beginning of the session tomorrow. Unless that is the case, I must object to the consideration of other bills.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to make an explanation?

Mr. CORDON. I should like to have my inquiry answered by the Chair. I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to state the nature of the bill.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Chair state the situation, in response to my inquiry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All the bills which have been passed since the call of the calendar for the consideration of claims bills was concluded have been passed by unanimous consent. Any business transacted by unanimous consent does not interfere with the status of the unfinished business.

Mr. CORDON. Very well. Then, Mr. President, I must insist that every request hereafter made be made on the basis of a unanimous agreement that that be the case.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All bills which have been passed since the conclusion of the call of the calendar have been handled on that basis.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand the situation, the unanimous-consent agreement related only to claims bills on the calendar; and when the call of those bills ended, that ended the unanimous-consent agreement.

Now a number of requests are being made to bring forward bills on the calendar which are not of the claims type. Three Senators who now are within my sight have made explanations to me about certain bills. So far as I am personally concerned, I shall not object to their consideration; but I feel that unless I start to object to such requests, we might as well go on with the entire calendar, because that is what it will amount to.

However, as I stated, I shall consent to the request of the three or four Senators who already have spoken to me. But thereafter I shall object.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the Senator is very kind—

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I object to the request for present consideration of the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from West Virginia withdraw his objection and let me make an explanation, and then let him exercise his judgment?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me say to the Senator that I know the purpose of the bill. The purpose is good. But the bill is 14 pages long. Many Senators have left the floor, and have done so in the belief—and justifiably so—that the Senate would not take up any measures except claims bills.

So, under the circumstances, I object to the request for present consideration of the bill, inasmuch as many Senators are now absent from the Chamber.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish the Senator would permit me to make an explanation of the bill before he makes objection, because the bill has been carefully considered by the Senator from Ohio, by the Committee on Education and Labor, and has been unanimously recommended by the committee. The War Department and the Veterans' Administration are earnestly urging the passage of

the bill. It deals with psychiatric cases which are piling up by the hundreds of thousands, and the authorities handling them do not have sufficient personnel to deal with them.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, for the reasons stated, I cannot withdraw my objection to the consideration of this bill at the present time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS IN THE CLASSIFIED GRADES

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider calendar No. 1317, House bill 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign service officers in the classified grades. The bill was unanimously reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Secretary of State has urged that prompt action be taken on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5244) to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the purpose of the bill?

Mr. GREEN. I shall be glad to make a brief summary of it.

The bill authorizes the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint not to exceed 250 persons to positions as Foreign Service officers. Each appointment shall be by commission to a classified grade, and shall be in addition to all other appointments of Foreign Service officers.

An effort is being made to reorganize to some extent the Foreign Service, and plans for that purpose are well under way in the State Department. But pending a general bill on the subject, which will come before the Senate before long, the State Department is very anxious to proceed at once with the appointment of the Foreign Service officers contemplated by the bill. The restrictions on their appointment and their qualifications have been carefully explained by the State Department. They have been considered and, to some extent, modified by the Foreign Relations Committee. The bill has been on the calendar for about a month. I hope that no delay will be encountered in considering and passing it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5244) to authorize the appointment of additional Foreign Service officers in the classified grades, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Foreign Relations was, on page 1, line 6, after the words "position as", to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; on the same page, at

the beginning of line 9, to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; on page 2, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; on the same page, in line 5, after the words "any such", to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; and on the same page, in line 9, after the words "as a", to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, this amendment would merely capitalize the words "Foreign Service."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was on page 2, in line 7, after the word "he" to insert "or she"; on the same page in line 10, after the word "unless", to insert "he or she—"; in line 11, after "(a)", to strike out "he"; and in line 13, after "(b)", to strike out "he."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 2, in line 18, after "or (2)", to insert "in the merchant marine as such service is defined by section 1 of the act of June 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 162; 50 U. S. C. 1471), or (3)"; in line 23, after the words "of the" to insert "legislative, executive, or judicial branches of the"; in line 24, after "United States," to insert "Government"; on page 3, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "them" and insert "him or her"; in the same line, after "as a" to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; in line 5 after "(c)" to strike out "he"; in line 7, after "as a" to strike out "foreign service" and insert "Foreign Service"; and in line 10, after "(d)" to strike out "he."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 3, after line 14, to strike out:

Sec. 5. Each employee who has been designated as vice consul, not of career, by the Secretary of State shall, upon completion of 15 years of service in that capacity, be appointed as foreign-service officer without examination, at a salary not lower than the employee received at the time of such appointment: *Provided*, That during the next two succeeding fiscal years not less than 40 of such employees shall be so transferred during each fiscal year: *Provided further*, That thereafter such employees as become eligible for transfer in pursuance hereof, shall be so transferred.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 1, after "Sec.", to strike out "6" and insert "5."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 4, line 9, after the name "Department of State", to strike out "or their duly authorized representatives"; and in line 10, after the word "employees", to insert "of the Department of State."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5244) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to authorize the appointment of additional Foreign Service officers in the classified grades."

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1004, House bill 5060, relating to the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force.

When the bill was called up 2 or 3 months ago the Senator from Virginia made objection to the Senate considering it at that time until he had an opportunity to examine the bill. He has since examined it and has withdrawn any objection which he may have had to it. The bill has been unanimously reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. I have spoken to the majority leader and to the minority leader, and understand that no objection will be made to the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by its title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5060) to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia," approved May 27, 1924.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5060) which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment on page 2, line 20, to strike out:

Sec. 2. This act shall be effective as of the effective date of said act of May 27, 1924.

And insert:

Sec. 2. This act shall be effective as to officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia as of the effective date of said act of May 27, 1924, and shall be effective as to officers and members of the United States Park Police force upon its enactment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

COOPERATION OF STATES IN ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1233, Senate bill 1271.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1271) to provide for cooperation with State agencies administering labor laws in establishing and maintaining safe and proper working conditions in industry and in the preparation, promulgation,

and enforcement of regulations to control industrial health hazards.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, that bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Education and Labor. It meets all the objections which were made in the hearings held by the committee. All labor commissioners from whom I have heard are in favor of the bill.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, this bill is apparently of substantial importance, and I must object to its consideration at the present time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

AUTHORIZATION TO CHARGE TOLLS OVER SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1386, House bill 3565. I have already spoken to the acting majority leader and to the minority leader with regard to the bill. It was unanimously reported by the Committee on Commerce, and relates only to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3565) to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator explain the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the bill provides for the charging of tolls over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Provisions relating to the Golden Gate Bridge similar to those contained in this bill were passed in the Seventy-eighth Congress. The bill provides for the exemption from tolls in connection with Government travel on official business. However, under the present arrangement Army and Navy personnel not on Government business are allowed to travel over the bridge free of charge. The officials in California who have charge of the matter are earnestly requesting the passage of the bill which contains regulations similar to those which are now applicable to the Golden Gate Bridge.

I may say for the benefit of the Senate that the War Department objected to the passage of the bill on the occasion when the bill was before the House of Representatives. However, the House passed the bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce considered the objections, and unanimously reported the bill to the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives even over the objections of the War Department?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to withdraw my objection to the consideration of Calendar No. 1386, House bill 3565.

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate stand in recess—

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wonder if the acting majority leader will not withhold his motion temporarily. I made a unanimous-consent request earlier which was objected to.

Mr. LUCAS. I withhold it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The objection which was previously made has been withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 2, line 2, before the words "and naval personnel", to insert the words "Coast Guard"; and on line 10, after the word "military" and the comma, to insert the words "Coast Guard."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

FREE HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE MONONGAHELA RIVER

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, a few minutes ago I objected to calling up certain bridge bills beginning with Calendar No. 1379. I now withdraw my objection.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5387, Calendar No. 1379.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I feel that I must object to any further unanimous-consent requests except with regard to the resolutions which will be submitted by the Senator from Illinois with respect to more or less formal matters. With reference to all other unanimous-consent requests, I shall object, and I give notice now to that effect.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the bill to which I have referred, as well as several other bills of a similar character, are merely perfunctory stereotyped bridge bills.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, it is hard to draw a line between what is perfunctory and what is substantial. I must object to any further unanimous consent request except, as I say, with regard to the resolutions which the Senator from Illinois desires to submit.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I was the first one to make a unanimous-consent request with reference to this bill, and the request was temporarily withdrawn until the Senator from Iowa could look into the matter. I did not think that the Senator from Maine would raise any objections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been made.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I object to the consideration of any further bills.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wish to report favorably from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate a resolution originally submitted by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] for the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] for the Committee on Commerce. I am informed by the committee, which is one of the standing committees of the Senate, that the committee is out of money. They need an additional \$5,000 to carry on the work of the committee. I ask unanimous consent, out of order, for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, objection has been made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been heard.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senate Committee on Commerce cannot get an appropriation, the Senator from Illinois will not report further resolutions.

SILVER

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, different committees of Congress have held hearings on what has been represented to be a dire need on the part of silver fabricators for silver. I have tried to expedite a procedure and means of getting silver into the hands of these fabricators, by way of a bill I have introduced. I had hoped this afternoon to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a compromise measure, but due to the fact that the distinguished minority leader has served notice that he would object to any further unanimous-consent requests, of course it would be futile, I suppose, for me to ask at this time for consideration of the bill.

I have in my hand a concise statement published by the Bulletin of the National Association of Purchasing Agents pointing out certain facts with reference to the production of silver throughout the world. I ask unanimous consent, out of order, to have this statement included at this point in the Record as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

POSTWAR PROBLEMS IN COMMODITIES—SILVER: \$1.29 NOW, OR \$3 LATER; WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?

Silver is a commodity that at one time rocked the political life of this country. No basic economic problems were settled by political slogans and torchlight parades and, now, the subject is up again for solution with the added new complication that the metal has, in the meantime, become a highly important industrial material.

In the days when William Jennings Bryan high lighted the silver question, we were producing an annual average of 160,000,000 ounces of silver and exporting nearly all we produced at around 50 cents an ounce. Today, the situation is drastically changed. In the 5-year period, 1940 to 1944, we produced an average of only 55,000,000 ounces annually and consumed 90,000,000 ounces annually for

industrial purposes alone. We are now a heavy importer of silver metal, and our industrial consumption has been steadily increasing until it has reached 120,000,000 ounces, equal to almost half the total world production in the year before the war.

The proposed increase in the price of silver from 71.11 cents an ounce to 90 cents an ounce was labeled by one economist as an extension of the sordid tale of subsidies. But silver is no ordinary raw material. Its price has never been subject to the ordinary law of supply and demand. It is a basic metal of coinage, and its value is so entangled with the financial economy of all civilized countries that it would be a grave error if it were again made the subject of domestic bipartisan politics.

INDUSTRIAL USE

The largest industrial use of silver is in the production of motion picture and photographic film, which requires about 20 million ounces. Some of this silver can be recovered from old film and from the chemicals, but much is lost. The importance of silver brazing metals and hard silver solders has been increasing, and the silver used for these purposes is largely unrecoverable. Another increasing use is in electrical contacts for electronic and electrical apparatus. Engine bearings have also been taking an increasing amount, and there has been a growing use of silver-clad metals for chemical equipment and of fine sheet and wire for electrical instruments.

But, in the face of a growing industrial use of silver, the metal still remains distinctive in that it is a precious metal highly valued in the arts for jewelry and plate. As a coinage metal, silver today is exactly what it was 1,900 years ago when Pliny wrote: "We are about to speak of the metals which are the standards of value of things." Only two metals meet the three requirements of intrinsic value as mediums of price exchange for setting the standards of value of things. These two are gold and silver. First, any metal used for standard coinage must have a real asset value such as for valued jewelry and ornamentation. Second, it must be a highly resistant metal capable of lasting through the ages. Third, it must be universally obtainable but universally scarce. Platinum fills the first two requirements but not the third. Silver is regularly mined in more than 70 countries and is available in practically every area of the world. It is universally obtainable but universally scarce. As nearly as can be estimated the ratio of silver mined to gold mined has remained constant for 25 centuries at about 20 to 1.

Five centuries before the Christian Era, the Greeks set the value of silver as one-sixteenth that of gold, and that value remained practically unchanged until the nineteenth century when the actual financial standing of the then four great nations, Britain, Germany, France, and the United States made their paper money unquestionably redeemable without the necessity for the second coinage metal standard. But, since the nineteenth century, two of those countries have lost their financial standing and the world has become flooded with paper money. The recent pitiable attempts to stabilize, by agreement, the French franc at 119 to the dollar when 300 could be bought for a dollar is an indication of the futility of the regulation of money by law when not backed by the metals of intrinsic value.

MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

The greatest use for silver throughout the ages has been as a metal for the arts. But, in this generation, much of the plate and jewelry of Europe and Asia has been melted down and the silver sold. The argument of economists that we collected most of the silver of the world and caused a chaotic depression in India and China because of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 is merely diagnosing a disease by viewing the pimples on the

face. Actually, the tide turned during World War I, and our net exports of silver began to drop precipitately until we had already become increasingly a silver importing Nation by 1931. The fact is that the silver standard countries of Asia needed food and goods desperately, and the United States became the only great country where they could exchange their silver for goods.

India, which Devadas Gandhi, the editor of the Hindustan Times, has called one vast slum, has had to sell off its silver on the same terms that any slum dweller sells off his assets when he is in dire need. But, it was not because our Government raised the price; it was because no other nation had the moral courage to raise the price and maintain it. Had the price of silver been maintained on an international basis, India and China would have been able to get more food and goods for their silver. During 1932 and 1933, before the passage of the Silver Purchase Act, poverty-ridden India was selling its silver in New York as low as 24.3 cents an ounce. After the passage of the act the price averaged 47.9 cents in 1934 and 64.3 cents in 1935. That our Government created the depression, seems without foundation. What is more to the point is that, when the governments of India and China did not join in the monetary stabilization process, their own governments and their own bankers collected the silver from their own slum-dwelling people at the current low sacrifice price and sold it to us at a 50 percent profit. In those countries, the rich became richer and the poor became poorer. The workers of those countries were ignorant of the advanced value of silver and they were not in a position to hold out for high prices.

The involved and clouded statements given out from the Bretton Woods Conference could only indicate that there was little understanding of the technical changes in the position of silver since the nineteenth century. On the other hand, industrial buyers of silver seem to overlook the fact that silver is not a material subject to ordinary competitive buying. When a manufacturer buys silver, he does not own the metal in the same sense that he owns other industrial materials and, when he sells it to another, it can only be on the understanding that it is on lease-tenure only and must be delivered over to the Government if called for. Under the law of June 19, 1934, the President is empowered when necessary to "require the delivery to the United States mints of any or of all silver by whomever owned or possessed." This act was merely setting to statutory law in the United States a principle of common law of all western nations. On many occasions, in times of war, this right of governments had been invoked in Europe and in several Latin-American countries.

WHAT IS TRUE PRICE?

What is the true price of silver? Under the law of November 1, 1893, the Government is ordered "to coin both gold and silver into money of intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement." The Government is also ordered to "maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States." While the production ratio of silver to gold is about 20 to 1, there has always been a heavy loss ratio of silver, and the 16 to 1 valuation has been considered as more realistic than 20 to 1. If we are now to consider a greater industrial use loss, which did not occur in the nineteenth century, a truer present value ratio might be 12 to 1. Thus, we have the basis for the argument of those who felt that the price of silver should have been raised in 1934 instead of raising the price of gold. The difficulty at that time was that no other nation would join in the price stabilization, and we were nearer to monopoly in gold than in silver. With gold at \$20 an ounce there are those who believe that the true value

of silver is \$1.66 an ounce. If gold is maintained at \$35, the ratio of 12 to 1 would mean a price of \$2.91 an ounce.

The weight of the dollar is set by law of February 28, 1878, and equals 412.5 grains of standard silver, or 371.25 grains of fine silver. The present Treasury price of silver is 71.11 cents an ounce of 480 grains. That means that the present intrinsic value of the dollar is about 55 cents, and its credit, or paper, value is 45 cents higher than its intrinsic value. To give an intrinsic value of \$1 to the silver dollar would require that the price of silver be raised to \$1.2929 per ounce. But it is not as simple as that, because the Government is not buying all the silver, and the open-market price has usually been below 50 cents an ounce. Up to the time of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, international trading was done on a weight basis, and the silver coins of all nations were taken indiscriminately and their value set by weighing. The American dollar was based on the famous Spanish "piece of eight," or eight reales, and was later given eight grains less weight than the piece of eight to compensate for the then increasing value of silver.

By laws of February 12, 1873, and March 14, 1900, the standard unit of value in the United States is the dollar of 23.22 grains of fine gold. Gold was then worth \$20 an ounce, but today it is worth \$35 an ounce. The minted eagles thus now have an intrinsic value of \$17.50 instead of the stamped face value of \$10, and consequently the Government will not permit them to be issued. Therefore, the silver coins constitute the only real money at the present time (nickels, cents, pennies, etc., are "tokens" of little more than credit value). Under the law of 1893 we are supposed to have coin of both gold and silver "of intrinsic and exchangeable value," but, with gold at \$35 and silver at \$1.29 an ounce, the ratio would be 25 to 1, and, at the present legal price of silver, the ratio is 49 to 1. At the open-market world price of silver, the ratio is about 70 to 1 and the dollar has an intrinsic value of about 38 cents.

METAL COINAGE STANDARDS

Prosperity and stabilized trade can never be reestablished in the world until we return to international units of real value. There never was sufficient gold in the world to serve as a single monetary standard. Today, with an international trade vastly greater than it was in medieval times, the amount of gold is even less adequate. The price system completely depends upon metallic coinage standards. No nation in the history of the world has ever been able to abolish the price system for long. Even the Communists know that. Hitting at the ideas of the Fabians and the Technocrats to abolish the legally fixed metallic price units, Paul Blanchard, the Socialist writer said: "It would require such an alteration in the habits and thought of the common worker that no Socialist movement would think of it as a practical possibility."

Yet, what has happened on an increasing scale since World War I is that many countries of the world have abandoned all metallic units of value. As few as 10 countries of the world, controlling the production of at least 90 percent of the silver, could correct the deplorable situation immediately, but the leadership seems to be lacking. These countries are: United States, Canada, Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, South Africa, Australia, Spain, and Belgium (Belgian Congo). Congress has commanded by law that our Government take such leadership "through international agreement," but there has been no indication that our representatives on international councils have fully understood the problem.

We and Canada have been the most generous nations in history in giving goods to

needy nations, but we have never seemed to sense that while we have been feeding and clothing these international slum dwellers gratuitously we have been taking away from them at poverty sell-out prices the only real thing of intrinsic value that they have. Bolivia, for example, a great producer of silver, is a desperately poor country. Cicero, one of the greatest of lawyers, wrote this principle of trade: "No one should act so as to take advantage of lack of knowledge of another." Cicero was a pagan. He would not be in accord with the present international silver dealings of the above-named great Christian nations.

PRICE PROBLEMS AHEAD

While it appears to the casual thinker that raising the price of silver constitutes a subsidy to the western miners, the more realistic viewpoint is that keeping the world price down is merely subsidizing the buyers of luxury plate and the industrial users, enabling the latter to use this valuable material at low prices in applications where it is permanently lost and unrecoverable. When the industrial countries again resume high production of manufactured goods it is not unlikely that the demand for silver for industrial uses will exceed total world production, and by that time, if not corrected sooner, the world coinage problem will be so acute that all governments will be obliged to conscript silver. If this happens, we can look for more drastic laws and higher prices than any ever before dreamed of.

GEORGE STUART BRADY.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session.

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Sundry appointments in the Navy.

By Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 4, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 3 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES
TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. Edward Harris Barr, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from August 4, 1944.

Maj. Raymond Miller Barton, Cavalry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1942.

Maj. Robert Albert Howard, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 9, 1945.

Capt. Thad Adolphus Broom, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

Capt. Roland Arthur Elliott, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1943.

First Lt. James Terry Craig, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 14, 1941.

TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. John Raikes Vance, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from December 11, 1942.

TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS

First Lt. Michael Frank Aliotta, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. Oscar Marion Brumfiel, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 1, 1943.

First Lt. Robert Walter Fritz, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. LeMoynne Francis Michels, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1944.

Second Lt. Carroll Hamilton Wood, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from December 1, 1944.

TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. Holger Nelson Toftoy, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1943.

First Lt. Charles Thomas Clagett, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. James Paul Hamill, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 5, 1945.

First Lt. Roger Stevens Neumeister, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1944.

TO CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

First Lt. Harold Harley Haaland, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 5, 1945.

TO CAVALRY

Second Lt. Milton Henry DeVault, Infantry, with rank from June 5, 1945.

TO FIELD ARTILLERY

Second Lt. John Tyler Elliott, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary captain), with rank from June 6, 1944.

Second Lt. Robin Schofield Kendall, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 6, 1944.

TO INFANTRY

First Lt. Carlyle Philip Woelfer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 5, 1945.

Second Lt. William Benjamin Tuttle, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 6, 1944.

TO AIR CORPS

First Lt. William Noel Snouffer, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

(Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to examination required by law. All others have been examined and found qualified for promotion.)

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from June 6, 1946

X Maj. Robert Boyd Williams, Air Corps (temporary major general).

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from June 12, 1946

X Maj. Glenn Hunter Palmer, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Kenner Fisher Hertford, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

Maj. Steven Livesey Conner, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Miles Reber, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. John Rutherford Noyes, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Lyle Rosenberg, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

X Maj. William Newton Leaf, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

X Maj. David Morris Dunne, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Frank McAdams Albrecht, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Theodore Morrison Osborne, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).

Maj. Robert Farnsworth Hallock, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Stuart Alfred Beckley, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Harold David Kehm, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. John Wesley Warren, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Einar Bernard Gjelsteen, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. William Elgie Carraway, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. John Mark Pesek, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Herbert Bronson Enderton, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. John Battle Horton, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Joseph Leander Hardin, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Carter Bowie Magruder, Field Artillery (temporary major general).

Maj. William Joseph D'Espinosa, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Wilbur Ray Pierce, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Donald Henry Galloway, Cavalry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Howard William Serig, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Patrick Weston Timberlake, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

Maj. Clyde Kenneth Rich, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. David Larr, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Laurence Carbee Craigie, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Philip Roy Dwyer, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Allen Lloyd Keyes, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Damon Mott Gunn, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).

Maj. Charles Metz Seebach, Adjutant General's Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Harry McKenzie Roper, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. James Henry Workman, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Charles Wesley Gettys, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Henry James Pitt Harding, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. William Shepard Biddle, Cavalry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. George Francis Heaney, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. John Humphrey Evans, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. William Remsburg Grove, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. George Lewis Dewey, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. James Frederick Torrence, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Douglass Gordon Pamplin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Charles White Lawrence, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Michael Buckley, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Benjamin Stern, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Wallace Evan Whitson, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Rex Eugene Chandler, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Russell J. Minty, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Sheffield Edwards, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Raymond Stone, Jr., Adjutant General's Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. John Joseph Binns, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Walter Burnside, Cavalry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. James Francis Joseph Early, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Howard John Vandersluis, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Richard Briggs Evans, Cavalry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Aiden Rudyard Crawford, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Rochester Flower McEldowney, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Thomas Merritt Lowe, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Kevin O'Shea, Cavalry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Louis William Haskell, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. David Myron Schlatter, Air Corps (temporary major general).

Maj. Charles Trovella Myers, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Eugene Ware Ridings, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Charles Woodford Cowles, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Kenneth Eugene Webber, Finance Department (temporary colonel).

Maj. Alexander Davidson Reid, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Leslie Page Holcomb, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Charles Vinson Bromley, Jr., Cavalry (temporary colonel).

Maj. John William Harmony, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Philip Harrison Enslow, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Ernest Byron Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Elwyn Donald Post, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Franklin Kress Gurley, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Wilfrid Henry Hardy, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Joseph Smith, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Kenneth Shearer Sweany, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Joseph Harold Hicks, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Guy Haines Stubbs, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Ralph Christian Bing, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Clinton John Harrold, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Russell Emerson Bates, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Earl Shuman Gruver, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. William Augustus Davis Thomas, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Eugene Lynch Harrison, Cavalry (temporary brigadier general).

Maj. Bernard Aye Torney, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Valentine Roy Smith, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. James Boyce Carroll, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. John Ellsworth Adkins, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Cecil Ward Nist, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Robert Chaffee Oliver, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

Maj. James Eugene Bernard McInerney, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Francis Arthur Garrecht, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Frank Dorn, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Charles Edward Woodruff, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Maj. Donald McLean, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Stuart Lee Cowles, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 ×John Maurice Weikert, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
 ×Maj. Warren Alfred Robinson, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Major. John Hensel Pitzer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Dean Stanley Ellerthorpe, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 Maj. George Conrad Mergens, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Horton Vail White, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. James Edward Bowen, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Austin Curtis Cunkle, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Francis Townsend Dodd, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Charles Carlton Cavender, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. George Stanley Smith, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. William Campbell Lucas, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Harvey Keene Palmer, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Maj. Wendell Gunner Johnson, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Paul Kenneth Porch, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. John George Salsman, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Temple Graves Holland, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Alejandro D. Garcia, Philippine Scouts.
 ×Maj. Paul Cyril Serff, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Lawrence Leroy Skinner, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Edward Forstall Adams, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Thomas Sherman Timberman, Infantry (temporary brigadier general).
 ×Maj. Robert Herman Krueger, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Santiago Garcia Guevara, Philippine Scouts.
 Maj. Donald Cameron Tredennick, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 Maj. James Jewett Carnes, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Joseph Winfield Boone, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Hugh Chauncey Johnson, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. James Michael Fitzmaurice, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
 Maj. John Owen Colonna, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Charles Calvin Higgins, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. George Craig Stewart, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Louis Peter Leone, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Robert Leroy Dulaney, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. James Clarke Carter, Finance Department (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Robert McKee Smith, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant general).
 ×Maj. Henry Granville Fisher, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Maj. Ralph Mundon Neal, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

×Maj. Stewart Warren Towle, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Edwin Britain Howard, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. John Paul Evans, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Maj. William Harold Schaffer, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×Maj. Allen Dwight Raymond, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Maj. Walter Cornelius White, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Maj. Glen Clifford Jamison, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
 ×Maj. Roy Madison Foster, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from June 13, 1946

Maj. Jose Emilio Olivares, Philippine Scouts.

To be majors with rank from June 13, 1946

Capt. Horace Fennell Sykes, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Raymond Leslie Hill, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Frank Lee Blue, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. George Arthur Lincoln, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).
 Capt. Kenneth David Nichols, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).
 Capt. Don Zabriskie Zimmerman, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Ernest Ward Carr, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. James Adolph Ostrand, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Charles Theodore Tench, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Frank Hartman Forney, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Frederick Rodgers Dent, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Harold Huntley Bassett, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Paul Williams Thompson, Corps of Engineers (temporary brigadier general).
 Capt. Howard Moore, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. John Floyd McCartney, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Alvin Galt Viney, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Walter King Wilson, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Bruce Douglas Rindlaub, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Herbert Milwit, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Ward Terry Abbott, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Benjamin Richard Wimer, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. John Lloyd Person, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Harry Gage Montgomery, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Thomas Atkins Adcock, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Thomas Jahn Sands, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. John Stein Walker, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. James Burt Evans, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Frederic Henry Chaffee, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Roger James Browne, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Joseph Jennings Ladd, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Richard David Wentworth, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Robert George Henry Meyer, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. William Jonathan Thompson, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Capt. James Percy Hannigan, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

×Capt. DeVere Parker Armstrong, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Merle Russell Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Douglas Golding Dwyre, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Clayton Earl Hughes, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Franklin Pierce Miller, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Dominick Joseph Calidonna, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. David Ferdinand Brown, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Capt. Thomas Ludwell Bryan, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Philip Henry Draper, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Richard Lee Scott, Finance Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Paul Elias, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Paul William Shumate, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Capt. Harold Quiskie Huglin, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
 Capt. William Lewis Bell, Jr., Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. James Theodore Barber, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Andrew Samuels, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Lawrence McIlroy Guyer, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Harold George Hayes, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Joseph Horridge, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Carl Henry Jark, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Donald Philip Graul, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Charles Blake McClelland, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Robert Emzy Chandler, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Edwin Hugh John Carns, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Charles Sommers, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Joseph Milton Colby, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Roy Eugene Hattan, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Capt. John James LaPage, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Capt. Wayland Henry Parr, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. John Elliot Theimer, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. William Price Connally, Jr., Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. John Coleman Horton, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Dale Raymond French, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Walter Elmer Kraus, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Capt. Marshall Stanley Roth, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. David Mural Perkins, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Capt. Rudolph Fink, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Ralph Robert Mace, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Capt. William Lewis McCulla, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Norman Edwin Poinier, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 ×Capt. Laurance Hilliard Brownlee, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Capt. John David Francis Phillips, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Sidney Andrew Ofsthun, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. George Richard Carey, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

× Capt. William Evens Hall, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
 × Capt. Frederic Harrison Smith, Jr., Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
 Capt. Donald John Keirn, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Luster Azil Vickrey, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Airel Burr Cooper, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. William Miller Vestal, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Myles Wilkenson Brewster, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Dwight Bahney Schannep, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. George Waite Coolidge, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. James Franklin Brooke, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Kenneth Johnson Woodbury, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Daniel Norman Sundt, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. James Lee Beynon, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. William Tremlett Kirn, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. William Hopkins Greear, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Harold Stevens Whiteley, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. John Jackson O'Hara, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. James Gordon Harding, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Chandler Prather Robbins, Jr., Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Emery Scott Wetzell, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
 × Capt. Frank M. Steadman, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. William Lafayette Fagg, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Jacob George Reynolds, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. William Darwin Hamlin, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Francis Emmons Fellows, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Thomas West Hammond, Jr., Adjutant General's Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Henry Ray McKenzie, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Edmund Chauncey Rockefeller Lasher, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Paul Donal Harkins, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Thomas Fowler Taylor, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Edward Jamet McNally, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Eric Hilmer Frithiof Svensson, Jr., Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Donald Alexander Poorman, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. William Milstead Talbot, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. George Elial Bush, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. William Carson Bullock, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Calvin Luther Partin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Robert William Ward, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Frank Dow Merrill, Cavalry (temporary major general).
 Capt. Louis Mortimer deLisle deRiemer, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. George Eldridge Keeler, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Hugh Warner Stevenson, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Robert Loomis Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Joseph Reisner Ranck, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Edward Blackburn Hempstead, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Robert Gordon Crandall, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Donald Manzanato Schorr, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Kai Eduard Rasmussen, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. John Wesley Hammond, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Laurence Neville Buck, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Paul Wyatt Caraway, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. William Fulton McKee, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
 Capt. Elmer Elsworth Kirkpatrick, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 Capt. William Gilmer Bowyer, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Edgar Thomas Conley, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Ezekiel Wimberly Napier, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Paul William Steinbeck, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Charles Clarke White Allan, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Harlan Robinson Statham, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. James Bernard Quill, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. William Kerr Ghormley, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Robert Little Cook, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. James Maurice Gavin, Infantry (temporary major general).
 Capt. Fred Winchester Sladen, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Ralph Nisley Woods, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Russell Lowell Vittrup, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. John Drury Cone, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Lester Skene Bork, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Ralph Bishop Strader, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Ernest Fred Heidland, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Ralph Van Strauss, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Charles Greene Calloway, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. William Hastings Francis, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Thomas Benton McDonald, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).
 Capt. Charles Theodore Arnett, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Louis Anderson Hammack, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Daniel William Quinn, 3d Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. John Russell Seward, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Melie John Coutlee, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Thomas Jefferson DuBose, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Daniel Campbell Doubleday, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Harlan Clyde Parks, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Paul Lamar Freeman, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Marshall Stubbs, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Joseph Allen McNeerney, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Clarence Renshaw, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Charles Newton Hunter, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Jerald Worden McCoy, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Logan Clarke, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Capt. Randolph Bolling Hubbard, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Captain George Edward Lynch, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Hugh Mackintosh, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. William Erwin Maulsby, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Carl Bascombe Herndon, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Charles Guthrie Rau, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Pearl Harvey Robey, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Charles Glendon Williamson, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Captain James Julius Winn, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Wesley Carlton Wilson, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. John Lyford Hornor, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Daniel Fulbright Walker, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Nelson Marquis Lynde, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Charles Dudley Wiegand, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Charles Howard Treat, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. John Francis Regis Seitz, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Bruce Easley, Jr., Adjutant General's Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Edgar Wright, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Edward Edgecombe Cruise, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Brendan McKay Greeley, Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Ralph Copeland Cooper, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Everett Clifton Hayden, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. David Haytor Buchanan, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Stanley Walker Jones, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Ronald John Pierce, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. James Joseph Fitzgibbons, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Robert Henry Chard, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Herbert John VanderHeide, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Luke Bruce Graham, Finance Department (temporary colonel).
 Capt. James Oliver Stephenson, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. George Mullick Reilly, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Charles Randolph Kutz, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Normando Antonio Costello, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Phineas Kimball Merrill, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 Capt. Philip William Merrill, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Thomas Richard Lynch, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Samuel Fayette Silver, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Charles Freeman Kearney, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Julian Broster Lindsey, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Robert Lawrence Love, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Thomas Norfleet Griffin, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. George Frederick Conner, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Capt. Clebert Leon Hall, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 × Capt. Samuel Edwin Mays, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 Capt. George Van Millett, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).

× Capt. Edwin Michael VanBibber, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 × Capt. Whitside Miller, Cavalry (temporary major).

To be captains with rank from June 12, 1946

First Lt. Oliver Garfield Haywood, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Charles Henry Waters, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Ralph Dickson King, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Raymond John Harvey, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Bruce Palmer, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).

First Lt. William Reeves Shuler, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Roy Dean McCarty, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. John Herbert Kerker, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Cecil Edward Combs, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Pierre Victor Kieffer, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Karl Theodore Klock, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Arthur Milton Jacoby, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Charles Barnard Stewart, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lieutenant Dwight Oliver Monteith, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Walter Alexander Faiks, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. George Ervan White, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Carroll Keleher Bagby, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Gilbert Meding Dorland, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Thomas Jay Hayes, 3d, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Gordon Henry Holterman, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. George Alexander Finley, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. William Mellard Connor, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Henry Jacob Katz, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Wright Hiatt, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Arthur Kramer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Howard Allen Morris, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Stephen Elliott Smith, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Edgar Hall Thompson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. William David Milne, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. James Benjamin Lampert, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Gerald Hermann Duin, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Reginald Joseph Beauregard Page, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Lawrence Edward Laurion, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Walter Bernard Bess, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Clarence Albert Cozart, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Andrew Davis Chaffin, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. William Nott Beard, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

First Lt. John Edward Kelly, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Stephen Walsh Holderness, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. James Emmett Goodwin, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Paul Francis Oswald, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Gordon Harrison Austin, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Cecil Eldon Spann, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Foster LeRoy Purphy, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Jay Dean Rutledge, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Warren Smith Blair, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).

× First Lt. Robert Frederick Frost, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Howard Pinkney Persons, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Adam Stephen Buynoski, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. John Daniel McElheny, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Kenneth Einar Madsen, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Eugene Roberts Patterson, Signal Corps (temporary major).

First Lt. Edwin Van Valkenburg Sutherland, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Thea Lewis Lipscomb, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Robert Dean Gapen, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Oren Swain, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. David McCoach 3d, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Robert Henry Kessler, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Harry Edgar Mikkelsen, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. William Henry Kinard, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Eugene Everett Lockhart, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Maxwell Morrison Kallman, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Howell Marion Estes, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Ralph Richard Ganns, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Everett George Hahney, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Clifford Frederick Cordes, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Robert Matthew Burnett, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. John Knox Arnold, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Clinton Dermott Vincent, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

First Lt. David Woodrow Hiestler, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Charles Dudley Hartman, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Selwyn Dyson Smith, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Raymond Lemuel Cato, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. John Walter Romlein, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. William Aldrich Davis, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

First Lt. William Charles Hay, Infantry (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Edward Alexander Grove, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Joseph Barry Yost, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Richard Henry Carmichael, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Robert Bruce Partridge, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Edward Worthington Williams, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Frank Walter Gillespie, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. James Rutland Gunn, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Wilmer Charles Landry, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Hervey Bennett Whipple, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Nicholas Tate Perkins, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Eldred George Robbins, Jr., Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Napoleon Robertson Duell, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Howard McCrum Snyder, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Orville Newton Stokes, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

First Lt. James Edward Landrum, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. John Davis Torrey, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Albert Patton Clark, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. William Raymond Prince, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Donald Gilbert Grothaus, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Ned Taylor Norris, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. William Childs Westmoreland, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

First Lt. John Earl Barlow, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. John Richard Kelly, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Kenneth Francis Dawalt, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Norman Calvert Spencer, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Benjamin Merritt Warfield, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Frederick Reynolds Terrell, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Leonard Copeland Shea, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Charles Bernard Tyler, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Frederick Bell, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Harold Roy Low, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Frederick Charles Bothwell, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Beverly Evans Powell, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Donald Read Bodine, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. Charles Milton McCorkle, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Earl Franklin Holton, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Ridgway Pancoast Smith, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Robert Hall Safford, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Edward Clare Dunn, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Chester Victor Clifton, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. William Denton Cairnes, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

× First Lt. John Godfrey Brimmer, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. William Hamilton Jordan, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. Wilbur Maben Griffith, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Langdon Andrew Jackson, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

× First Lt. Wilfred Henry Tetley, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Joshua Asher Finkel, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

First Lt. James Walter Twaddell, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. William Russell Grohs, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

First Lt. Henry David Lind, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

- First Lt. Donald Paul Christensen, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Clarence Edward Gooding, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Carl LaVerne Rickenbaugh, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. William Swinton Steele, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. John Milton Bartella, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Loyd Kenneth Pepple, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. William Charles Haneke, Finance Department (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. James Tillman Willis, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Karl William Schwering, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Claude Lee Crawford, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Robert George Fergusson, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Robert Edward McCabe, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. John Joseph Jakle, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Clinton Utterback True, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Turner Clifton Rogers, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Robert Walter Breaks, Chemical Warfare Service (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. William Loud Longley, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Louis Frederick de Lesdernier, Infantry (temporary major).
 ×First Lt. Frederick Harold Gaston, Jr., Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Roy Wheaton Cole, Jr., Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. James Rainier Weaver, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. George Paul Champion, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. John Arnold Heintges, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. John Harold Daly, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Robert James Quinn, Jr., Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Edward Daniel Mohlere, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. William Francis Meany, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Peter Woods Garland, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Ned Butler Broyles, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Randolph Charles Dickens, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Elmer Willford Grubbs, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Fred Livingood Walker, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. George Weldon Childs, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. John Henry Chiles, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Creighton Williams Abrams, Jr., Cavalry (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Edwin Gregory Beggs, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. William Thomas Ryder, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. William Edward Sievers, Finance Department (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. Hilwert Schuyler Streeter, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Russel Victor Dolmar Janzan, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Alfred William Hess, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. James Latham Crandell, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. Thomas Worthington Cooke, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. William Garnett Lee, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. McPherson LeMoyné, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Laurence John Ellert, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Richard Wilkins Ripple, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Robert Emmett O'Brien, Jr., Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Philip Sheffield Greene, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Thurman Wesley Morris, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Albert Burnton Turner, Jr., Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Clyde Lafayette Layne, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Jesse Cyrus Drain, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. John Marvin Williams, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. David Henry Brown, Infantry (temporary major).
 First Lt. Carl Theodor Goldenberg, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Warren Newcomb Wildrick, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Austin Glenwood Fisher, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Charles Lee Simpson, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Allen Leeds Peck, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. John Hersey Michaelis, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. Franklin Rogers Sibert, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. James Michael Illig, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. Henry Kreitzer Benson, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. John Proctor Stone, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Von Roy Shores, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. William Ellerbe Covington, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. Robert Francis Curran, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Charles Burnham Milliken, Finance Department (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Allen Clinton Miller 2d, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. James Renwick Hughes, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Howard Franklin McManus, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. Robert John Trout, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Raymon Horace Tiffany, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. John Rigden Van Dickson, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. John Roland Singletary, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. William Barret Sullivan, Infantry (temporary major).
 First Lt. Glenn Austin Sikes, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Godfrey Arthur Fowler, Infantry (temporary captain).
 First Lt. Clark Lewis Hosmer, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Donald Wallace Noake, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. William Wesley Jones, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. David Lincoln Edwards, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Benjamin Otto Turnage, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Thomas James Lawlor, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. William Pelham Yarborough, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. Aloysius Elliott McCormick, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Joseph James Nazzaro, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Frank Edward Shea, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Charles Billingslea, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Benjamin Franklin Evans, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. James Billy Leer, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Edmund Whritner Miles, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. William Levere Kimball, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. Robert Sears Bledgett, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Henry Andrew Mucci, Infantry (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. John Matthew Lynch, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Charles Manly Pack, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Ernest Samuel Holmes, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Thomas Ryall Davis, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 First Lt. Wallace Conrad Barrett, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Theodore Janof, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).
 ×First Lt. Frank Pattillo Norman, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×First Lt. Conrad Francis Neceason, Air Corps (temporary colonel).
 First Lt. Victor Hermann Wagner, Signal Corps (temporary colonel).
 To be first lieutenants with rank from June 1, 1946
 Second Lt. Thomas Kilbury Oliver, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Jesse LeRoy Fishback, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Richard Tilgham Hemsley, 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Edward Stanley Ott, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Wallace Clifton Magathan, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Francis Buyers, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Arthur William Holderness, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Walker Jamar, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Gabriel Alexander Ivan, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Richard Francis Shaefer, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Bernard William Rogers, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Alan Walter Jones, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. John Joseph Kelly, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Harold Ferguson Knowles, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. David Smith Chamberlain, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Richard Hemmig Meyer, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Richard Curry McAdam, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Stanley Carter Pace, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Richard Henry Reitmann, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Frank William Rhea, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Donald John Mehrrens, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Robert Edward Mathe, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Samuel Williams Pinnell, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Bernard Nathaniel Wiener, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Robert William Newman, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Ralph Meloy Scott, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lieutenant David Baldwin Conard, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Francis John Dirkes, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Fank Bertram Smith, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. J. Duane Wethe, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Charles Myers Jones, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. James Allen Betts, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Franklin Deatherage, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Daniel Falck, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Douglas Lipp Deal, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Gordon Albert Schraeder, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. John Jacob Neuer, Air Corps (temporary major).

×Second Lt. Roger Hilsman, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Franklin Greene, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Roland Alfred Brandt, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Randal Otis Whitaker, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. Albert John Bowley, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Frank McCoy McMullen, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. William Mitchell Glasgow, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Ernest Arthur Buzalski, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Charles Allan Wilson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Bobbie Allen Griffin, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Vincent Christy, Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. John Seymoure Chandler, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Henry Romanek, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Norman Erland Pehrson, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Warren Rogers, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Harold Robert Parfitt, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clare Francis Farley, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Walter James Hutchin, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Jonathan Sawyer Vordermark, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Emmet Burrows, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. William Wintle Martin, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Lowell Blair Smith, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. James Howard Watkins, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Richard Bocock Willis, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clyde Tener Earnest, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Ernest Plett, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Jack Henderson Whitson, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Edward Francis McCabe, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Maxwell Hancock, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Albert Raymond Shiely, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. William Hill McKenzie 3d, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

×Second Lt. Lorres Charles Thomas, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Richard Concklin Snyder, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Robert John Barickman, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Frank James Harrold, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Arthur Thurston Surkamp, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Hiram Garrett Fuller, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. John Calvin Bell, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. LeVerne Edwin Blount, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Joseph Kilpatrick, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Howard Beverly Coffman, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Thomas Matkins Johnston, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Lloyd Zuppahn, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Charles Sumner Reed, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Lawrence Middleton Watson, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Milton Ernst Steinbring, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Bruce Carlton Koch, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Burrows Goldthwaite Stevens, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Richard Donald Sullivan, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Harvey Haroldson Latson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. George Howard Ingham, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lieutenant Kenneth Bates Smith, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Edwin Milton Rhoads, Cavalry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Kenneth Trevor Sawyer, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Charles William Carson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Stanley Marcell Staszak, Cavalry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Cleveland Miller, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Richard Henry Parker, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. Anthony Raymond Durante, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Reginald Bifield Cocroft, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Francis Earle Rundell 2d, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Lucius Featherstone Wright, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Joseph Vincent Chaufy, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Franklin Woody Taylor, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Ralph Jamison Teetor, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Paul Gregory Atkinson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Thomas William Essen, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Lansford Franklin Kengle, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Edward Naylor, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. John Blair Beach, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. George Gordon Cantlay, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Bruce McDowell, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Fredrick Roos, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Crawford Young, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Ronan Calistus Grady, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Paul DeBrocke, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. James Harper Walker, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Christopher Henry Munch, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Donald Calhoun Spiece, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Fred Beaver Proctor, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Richard Ray Coursey, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. John Woodland Morris, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Glenn Paul Ingwersen, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Jonas LeMoyne Blank, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Ullin Lee Hudson, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Fred Willard Herres, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Alfred Bower, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William James Greenwalt, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Andrew Boreske, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Duane Paul Tenney, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. James Moulton Keck, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Leslie Boone Hardy, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Milton Keith Pigg, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Clare Thompson Ireland, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

×Second Lt. Leon Sembach, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Charles Skillman Waller, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Edward Burr 2d, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Vincent Augustus Gaudiani, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

×Second Lt. William Clarence Moore, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. George Edward Newman, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Del Sullivan Perkins, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Arthur William Van Schoick, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. William David Lutz, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Eduardo Miguel Soler, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. George Louis Alexander, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. George Robert Moe, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Henry Merritt Fletcher, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clarence Richard Westfall, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. William Oliver Peak 3d, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert William Hoffman, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Jammie Mendal Philpott, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Henry John Schroeder, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Gordon Lord Smith, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clifford Charles Cornell, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Hubert Edward Tansey, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. Robert W. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Charles Wendell Dickinson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Joseph Wentworth Hartman, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Roger Ray, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. David Emanuel Galas, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clarke Thleston Baldwin, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Kenneth Edgar Freed, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Richard Cameron Orphan, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. John Taylor deCamp, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Robert John MacMullin, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Page Spencer Jackson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. LeRoy George Russell, Air Corps (temporary major).
 ×Second Lt. William Francis Malone, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Charles William Milmore, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Robin Olds, Air Corps (temporary major).
 ×Second Lt. Robert Louis McCanna, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Allen Mitchell Burdett, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Jack Coleman Winn, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Quellen Denis Boller, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Thomas McAdoo Love, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Robert Dasplit Dwan, Cavalry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Herman Turner Hunt, Jr., Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Donald Alburthus Detwiler, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Hanford Nichols Lockwood 3d, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Ned Schramm, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. James Norris Lothrop, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Charles Leonard Crane, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. George William Thompson, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Louis Konrad Nesselbush, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Stanley Brady, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Warren Tanner Whittemore, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Alexander Russell Bolling, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Roger Leon Conarty, Infantry (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Warren Leigh Taylor, Cavalry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. William Harold Brabson, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Felix Andrew Kalinski, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Gordon Winthrop Barrett, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Weston Fisher Maughan, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Benjamin Buckles Cassiday, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Robert Hansen Campbell, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Michael Zubon, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Harold Warren Gingrich, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Buchanan Bond, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Walter George Mitchell, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. John Walter Collins 3d, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. William Paul Brierty, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Robert Douglas Danforth, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Phillips Eastman, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Robert Hanna, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. George Thomas Campbell, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Harry Ludwick Heintzelman 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Ernest Collier Price, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Lewis Frazer Webster, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Laurent Dupre Pavy, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Robert James Davenport, Infantry (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Thomas McGahey Elgin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. Albert Caswell Metts, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. William James Greene, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Richard Williams Stoddard, Air Corps (temporary major).
 ×Second Lt. Francis Wingate Saul, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Jephtha Charles Tanksley, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Oliver Boone Bucher, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Richard Vincent Wheeler, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Joseph Hipolito Huau, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Richard David McCord, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. James Alexander Blice, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Ivan Willard York, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Franklin Wood, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Stephen Oliver Brown, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Garland Cuzorte Black, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Earl Oren Olmstead, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Jack Talmadge Davis, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John McArthur Davis, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Robert Milton Holmes, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Daniel Francis Shea, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Roger Clawson Ball, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Vernon Richard Turner, Air Corps (temporary major).
 ×Second Lt. Cullen Albert Brannon, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. John Henry Cochran, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Richard Marshall Winfield, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Walter Neal Burnette, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Bernard Thomas Lewis, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. William Michael Calnan, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Arthur Henry Rasper, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Ralph Kilbreth Jones, Field Artillery (temporary major).
 ×Second Lt. Arnold Robert Tucker, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Stephen Ellison Gordy, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Ralph Julian Hill, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Freeman Wate Bowley, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. David Duncan Munro 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Marston Thorn Westbrook, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Norbert Joseph Oswald, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Teague Gray Harris, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Hamlet Robinson Carter, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. William Jasper Brake, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Jack Conrad Novak, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. William Johnson Ray, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. William Clyde Linton, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Robert Daniel Sonstelle, Infantry (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. James Richard Darden, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Henry Leon Hogan 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Ernest Thorpe Cragg, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Daniel Bernard Cullinane, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. James Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. William Glenn Watson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Gayle Eugene Madison, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Buchanan Stockton, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. James Herschell Nash, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Robert Herman Clark, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Robert Lee Rooker, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Leo Cooper Brooks, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Lindsey McDonald Silvester, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Thomas Kelly Tannler, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. John Porter Lucas, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Edward Hanson Connor 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Maurice Langhorne Martin, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 ×Second Lt. Heber Cowan Brill, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Alfred Dale Hagen, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Seth Roderick Frear, Infantry (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Hubert Smith, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Stanley Livingston Wilson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Alvin Ernest Orlian, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Wills Moses, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Caleb Allen Cole, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. James Rival Pugh, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Norman Lewis Williams, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. George Gordon Bugg, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. James Keith Glendening, Infantry (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. William Joseph Spahr, Infantry (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Frank Williams Jones, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Mayo Jack Elliott, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Edward Joseph Rumpf, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. Ernest Hinds, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Walter Rae Beckett, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. John Klotz Brier, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Raymond Carlton Blatt, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
 ×Second Lt. Archelaus Lewis Hamblen, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Mike Bedwell Davis, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Edward Joseph Walsh, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Alston Law Brown, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. William Patrick Hunt, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Nicholson Parker, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. LeRoy Waring Wilson, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Keith Albert Whitaker, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Frank Putnam Ball, Air Corps (temporary captain).

- ×Second Lt. Harold Halsey Dunwoody, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Clarence Walter Richmond, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Samuel Wright Jenkins, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- ×Second Lt. Robert Dugald McClure, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Karl Everett Wolf, Infantry (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Waldo Franklin Potter, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. George Betts, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Peter John Ryan, Signal Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Harold William Woodson, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Harold Robert Aaron, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Webster Cain, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Charles De Puckett, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Earle Albie Johnson, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. David Marston Chase, Infantry (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Leo Victor Hayes, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Harry Langdon Reeder, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. William Joseph Daner, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Herschel DeMent Hughes, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Paul Leonard Steinle, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Ralph Junior Hallenbeck, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Roger Kullman, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Eaton Arthur Gorelangton, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. John William Rawlings, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Patrick Schatz, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. William Earnest Pules, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Douglas Francis Parham, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. James Donald Kidder, Infantry (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Edmond Harvey Curcuro, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- ×Second Lt. Edward Jerome Hertel, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Thomas Terrell Jackson, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. John Hiley Cobb, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Jack Kenneth McGregor, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. James Walter Phillips, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. John Bell Hudson, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Arthur Joseph Lacouture, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Ronald Dennis Cullen, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Harvey Short, Infantry (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Russell Lowell Maughan, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Charles Piebes, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Thomas Archer Beckett, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Mark Mayo Boatner 3d, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Phil Roy Phelps, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. William Bradford Dudley, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Dale Fletcher McGee, Jr., Infantry (temporary major).
- Second Lt. William Wayne Snavelly, Air Corps (temporary major).
- ×Second Lt. Reading Wilkinson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Paul James Reinhalter, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Thomas Huntington Brown, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Preston Warham Easley, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Charles Edward Benson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. William Fontaine Scott, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edmund Augustus Wright, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Duncan MacGregor Randall, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Wendell Grant VanAuken, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Albert Sidney Johnston Tucker, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Harold Alexander Neill, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Harold Sears Head, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Tom Bond Foulk, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Roule Cole Mazingo, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Junior Craig Teller, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Lawrence Bibby, Infantry (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Austin James Canning, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Millard Othello Anderson, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Louis Sterling Francisco, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Jack Patrick Loughman, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edward Anthony Kreml, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- ×Second Lt. William Worthington Cover, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Paul Joseph Hurley, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Harold Jacob Saine, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Warren Robert Hecker, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Albert Carl Hegenberger, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Joseph William Weyrick, First Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Edward Burke Burdett, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edward Wellage Cutler, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Joseph Harry Eastmead, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. John Russell Lloyd, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Dale Sidney Sweat, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Marvin Edward Childs, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Fletcher Read Veach, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Edgar Jesse Fredericks, Infantry (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Robert Galbreath Gadd, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Edward Ryan Cleary, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Henry Grady Morgan, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Joseph Henry Rosness, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Luther Walker Hough, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. John Bowler Hull, Infantry (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Donald Joseph Jalbert, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. William Cleveland Deekle, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Howard Tilghman Wicket, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. David Gibbon Schwartz, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. James Douglas Langstaff, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Thomas Eugene McCabe, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Hamilton Mattox, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Quintus C. Atkinson 5th, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Stephen Hunting Sherrill, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Heston Charles Cole, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Henry Nelson, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Max Verne Talbot, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- ×Second Lt. Marion Scott Street, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Russell Faux Scott, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Thorpe Coalson Grice, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Sidney Katz, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Edward Joseph Geaney, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Bethell Edrington, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Bernard Joseph Dyla, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Ralph Edgar Young, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Norman Jay Keefer, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. William Holmes Tomlinson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Charles Spieth, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Zaccheus Camp Richardson, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Norman Horace Frisbie, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Gordon Hall Steele, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Louis Blanton Umlauf, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William John Welsh, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edmund Francis O'Connor, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Basil Dennis Spalding, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Stewart Shepherd Giffin, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- ×Second Lt. Edward Fondren Shafer, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- ×Second Lt. Walter Leo Roe, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Alton Martin Shipstead, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Edward Julius Renth, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Joseph Francis Boyle, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. James Kuykendall Wade, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Thomas Simons Garrett 3d, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Richard Hugh Houser, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Anthony Henry Richard, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- ×Second Lt. Albert Murray Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Allen Wyant Gullion, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Jack Teague, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Donald Salmon Dargue, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Eber Eugene Simpson, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- ×Second Lt. Charles Richard Abel, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. William Bruce Arnold, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lieutenant Paul Joseph Curtin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 ×Second Lt. James Francis Keenan, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Alvin Hersberger, Air Corps (temporary captain).

To be first lieutenant with rank from June 3, 1946

Second Lt. Edgar Knowles Parks, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

To be first lieutenant with rank from June 11, 1946

×Second Lt. Bruce Wilds Postlethwaite Edgerton, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

To be first lieutenant with rank from June 17, 1946

Second Lt. Frank Peter Breitenbach, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

MEDICAL CORPS

To be majors

Capt. Albert Alfred Biederman, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 14, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Thomas William Mattingly, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 17, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. William Fred Patient, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 18, 1946.

Capt. William Hugh Latimer Westbrook, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 18, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Alfred August Grebe, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 19, 1946.

Capt. Joseph Frank Peters, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 20, 1946.

Capt. Donald Davis Flickinger, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 24, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Albert Marion Richmond, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 26, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Edward Morris DeYoung, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

To be captains

First Lt. William Ward Currence, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 3, 1946.

First Lt. William Beverly Virgin, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 3, 1946.

First Lt. Stanleigh Erier, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 24, 1946.

First Lt. John Francis Pfeffer, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 27, 1946.

First Lt. Jules John Mc Nerney, Medical Corps, with rank from June 29, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

First Lt. Charles Aloysius Furey, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 30, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

First Lt. Richard Coffman Shrum, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 30, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. John Charles Burr, Dental Corps, with rank from June 5, 1946.

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To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Arthur Letcher Irons, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 22, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

To be major

Capt. Arthur Nicholas Kracht, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 18, 1946.

PHARMACY CORPS

To be major

Capt. Wilfred Arthur Emond, Pharmacy Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 18, 1946.

To be captain

First Lt. Elliott Powell Rigsby, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 3, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

IN THE NAVY

Midshipman Robert N. Barker to be an ensign in the Navy from the 5th day of June 1946 in lieu of appointment as an assistant paymaster in the Navy with the rank of ensign as previously nominated and confirmed.

Midshipman Raymond W. Sitz to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy with the rank of ensign from the 5th day of June 1946, in lieu of appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps as previously nominated and confirmed.

Midshipman Robert H. Wilson to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of June 1946, in lieu of appointment as an ensign in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named midshipman to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of June 1946:

William T. Sweetman

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps in the ranks hereinafter stated:

The following-named officer to be a captain:

Robert C. Walton

The following-named officers to be first lieutenants:

William C. Capehart

Robert A. Harvey

Walter R. Lytz

The following-named officers to be second lieutenants:

Frank J. Ervin

Jack A. Witherspoon

Lee M. Alford, Jr.

Frederick W. Barnes

Benson A. Bowditch

Richard J. Buckley

Robert A. Byrne

Louis F. Capalbo

Horace W. Card, Jr.

Merritt E. Chesnut

Gildo S. Codispoli

Willis L. Fairbanks

Neal J. Griffith

Charles H. Horn

Alfred H. Hughes

Louis R. Largey

James F. Lawrence, Jr.

Howard M. Lee

Robert E. Lorigan

Junius M. Lowder, Jr.

Charles L. McIndoe

Richard Morton

John N. Petosis

Gilbert N. Powell

Robert C. Rann

Warren H. Simpson

Elmer L. Starr

John R. Stevens

Ralph L. Widner

Robert S. Wilson

Thomas S. Witherspoon

Arthur H. Auvil

Edward J. Baum

William E. Brandon

Marshall S. Campbell

Nathaniel H. Carver

DeWitt S. Cheney

Ralph L. Cormany

Jack M. Daly

James C. Flack

Edward L. Fossum

James R. Fury

Dene T. Harp

Thomas R. Hickey, Jr.

Cloyd V. Hines

Warren G. Hopkins

Edgar J. Jenkins

Elmer A. Krieg

Kenneth C. Langness

Joseph E. Loprete

Joseph W. Luker

Donald S. McClellan

Robert C. Messman

William T. Miller

Harry F. Painter

Walter L. Persac

Stephen Shervais

Richard M. Taylor

Robert L. Toombs, Jr.

Milton C. Cargill, Jr.

James K. Dant

Richard H. Griebel

Clyde M. Hardy

James M. Hayes

Norman W. Hicks

Curtis A. James, Jr.

John B. Jeremiah

Charles "P" Kidd

William F. Koehnlein

Winslow E. Lewis

Delmar W. Maddox

Gordon E. Nelson

William J. Noonan

Jacob M. Pearce, Jr.

Lester F. Reid

Billy H. Snyder

Edmund Valdes

Paul A. Vnencak

Marvin D. Volkert

John A. Waters

Wilbur H. Youngman, Jr.

Christian C. Lee

Allan H. Ringblom

Harry F. Schwethelm

Tillman E. Bishop

Neal "A" Boortz

Frank T. Boyd

Gerald Brown

Neely D. Butler, Jr.

Wiley E. Haverty

Frederick "E" Hughes

Charles W. Korf

Robert H. Mitchell

John E. Palmer

Wilbur G. Patton

Donald M. Peterson

Michael I. Savino

Thomas J. Saxon, Jr.

Summerfield M. Taylor, Jr.

Marshall R. Tutton

Robert W. Wilson

Eugene H. Winchester

Elmer Amundson

Walter M. Atherton

Deane M. Barnett

LeRoy C. Barton

Gilbert K. Baumgart

Richard W. Benton

Vernon W. Bruce

Donald M. Bloomer

Robert L. Bolt

Charles A. Broudy

Charles S. Brown

Robert E. Clay

Richard W. Cline

Bertram "E" Cook, Jr.

Carl Coon

Charles H. Coppedge

Leo J. Corbo, Jr.

John D. Cotton

George M. Dauphine

George L. Davis, Jr.

Oliver R. Davis

John DeCloud

William E. Deeds

Joseph B. DeHaven

Raymond E. Demers

Rex C. Denny, Jr.

Eugene W. Dickerson

Everett J. Dickerman

Robert E. Dunk

Joseph Egan

Austin C. Fitzgerald

James W. Ferris

Donald H. Foss

Edward J. Geishecker

Donald M. Gibson

Daniel P. Githens, Jr.

Charles E. Gocke, Jr.

Nolan A. Green

William L. Hall

Howard W. Hambleton

Harold W. Hawkins

William R. Hodgson

Harry Hunter, Jr.

Robert King, Jr.

Joseph F. Kirby, Jr.

Lenhrew E. Lovette

William G. Lowndes

Willis Lutz

James H. Magill

Hugh L. Marsh

John B. Mason

Lyle S. McCabe

John McCabe

Alfred F. McCaleb, Jr.

John J. McShane

Otis E. Millenbine

Donald C. Mitchell

Lawrence E. Mock, Jr.

Edgar A. Monroe

Cornelius T. Montgomery, Jr.

Gene "W" Morrison

Roger A. Morris

Robert J. Morrison

George E. Mouzakis

Thomas H. Nichols, Jr.

Donald A. Panska

William C. Parker, Jr.

Burton S. Pearsall

Armando R. Petrino

John E. Purvis

Gordon R. Reier

Raymond J. Rightmyer, Jr.

Max H. Rosecrans

Marvin R. Russell

Robert Sabot

Clifford G. Schmillen

Albert C. Schoner

Allen R. Semb

Clifford E. Severson

William Shanks, Jr.

Larry D. Slattery

Edward D. Smith

Laurence J. Stien

James F. Thomas

Thomas B. Trammell

Walter W. Vatcher

Frederick A. Vernon

Edgar C. Vernon

Burks A. Via

Herbert R. Waltz

Raymond F. Webb

Donald B. Welsh

Myron P. Wiczorek

Dean Wilker

Richard A. Winters, Jr.

Robert J. Wright

Neil P. Defenbaugh

John E. Dornbach

Harold L. Haley

Gordon K. Jackson

Danny "W" Johnson

Benhard Kemper

Joseph W. Krewer

Robert A. Longstaff

Ernest R. Olson

Donald R. Oseld

Martin T. Wagenhof-fer.

"J" "E" Wellman

Marshall R. Breedlove

John P. Wilbern

Anthony A. Akstin

John V. Arbolino

William A. Kerr
Edward L. Lewis, Jr.
John H. Maher
William T. Phillips
Mark A. Rainer, Jr.
Marshall Salvaggio
Elmo J. Stingley
Robert B. Allen
Robert W. Calvert
Michael P. Carroll
Robert L. Davis
Roswell S. Frichette, Jr.
Daniel J. Griffith, Jr.
Robert G. Parrish
Harold L. Parsons
Arthur J. Poillon
Linus F. Pottebaum
Lester D. Sperry
John B. Wenger
Edward L. Barker
Grover R. Betzer
James J. Larkin
Daniel C. Smith
Vincent J. Smith
Harry A. Stahlstrom
Russell A. Andres
Donald L. Boudreaux
James T. Cotton
Richard J. Fellingham
Norman L. Hamm
Philip J. Keleher
James W. Nelson
Leland C. Ritter
Brett E. Roueche
James W. Smith
Oran L. Stephenson, Jr.
John H. Barclay
Nathaniel Morgenthal
George A. Rickert
Jackson C. Turnacli
Richard R. Bucher
John A. Creamer
John T. Fey
Lawrence L. Graham
Charles H. Greene, Jr.
Hubert J. Hamlin
Robert W. Hengesbach
David H. Lewis
Paul F. McLellan
Carl A. Nielsen
Eugene J. Robinson
John C. Shelnutt
William C. Stoll, Jr.
Paul C. Trammell
George G. Abadie
Richard N. Aufmann
Gilbert D. Bradley
George H. Cearley, Jr.
James O. Clouser
Maurice A. David
John K. Diveny
Donald T. Doxey
Aldor B. Elmquist
Edward S. Fris

Eugene W. Geniesse, Jr.
John M. Jagoda
Kenneth M. Nix
Thomas W. Pearson
Arthur L. Sherbondy
William M. Sigler, Jr.
William L. Walker
Ross H. Beatty
Dorsie H. Booker, Jr.
Allen B. Clark
Franklin R. Chambers
John A. Daskalakis
Jack N. Dillard
John P. Errett
George D. Gillians
Harold F. Haupt
Robert H. Moore
Charles W. Noah
Herman Nolte
John E. Rich
Leo R. Ryan
Robert F. Young, Jr.
Richard W. Batdorff
Thomas M. Coles
Loren D. Everton
Roy R. Hewitt
Norman R. Nickerson
Charles D. Garber
Theodore J. Horner
Robert L. Milling
Clyde S. Stewart
James R. Turner
Gerald C. Armstrong
William H. Bortz, Jr.
Byron M. Burbage
John Callahan
William C. Carlson
Robert H. Cook
Otis W. S. Corman
Keith W. Costello
Lawrence R. Denham
William L. Devinney
James G. Fox
Donald J. Hallameyer
Welsie T. Howton, Jr.
John R. Hyneman
James K. Johnson
Chester M. Lupushansky
Kenneth L. Mann
Eugene W. Nelson
Russell G. Patterson, Jr.
John L. Read
Walter L. Redmond
David S. Reid III
John E. Shields
Roscoe R. St. John
Patrick J. Dayson
Donald E. Gillespie
John L. Hamilton, Jr.
Frank H. Horn
Arthur F. Shupe
George M. Smith
Thomas B. Wadsworth

give us that vision above discipline which ever sounds the note of the sublimity of a high moral endeavor. We beseech Thee to give us passionate wills to remove the causes of injustice and unrest and all that hinders the development of good will. May we ever worship Thee in the beauty of holiness, and therein find our abiding peace.

"Spirit of Life, in this new dawn,
Give us the faith that follows on,
Letting Thine all-pervading power
Fulfill the dream of this high hour.

"Spirit Creative, give us light,
Lifting the raveled mists of night;
Touch Thou our dust with spirit hand
And make us souls that understand."

In Christ's holy name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 31, 1946, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 152. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for the purpose of holding appropriate exercises in commemoration of the life, character, and public services of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, former President of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1717. An act for the development and control of atomic energy.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5805. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. REED to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6578. An act to provide on a temporary basis during the present period of emergency for the prompt settlement of industrial disputes vitally affecting the national economy in the transition from war to peace.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. STEWART, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. AUSTIN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 3543) entitled "An act for the relief of the legal guardian of James Thompson, a minor," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. WHERRY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 874. An act for the relief of L. Wilmoth Hodges;

H. R. 941. An act for the relief of Mrs. C. A. Lee, administratrix of the estate of Ross Lee, deceased;

H. R. 2223. An act for the relief of Catherine Bode; and

H. R. 3808. An act for the relief of the estate of William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Miss ELIZA JANE PRATT, Congresswoman-elect from North Carolina, be sworn in at this time. Her certificate of election will arrive during this week.

The SPEAKER. There is no contest? Mr. BULWINKLE. There is no contest, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Miss ELIZA JANE PRATT appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GRANT of Alabama asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter addressed to the President of the United States.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Houston Post.

CATHERINE BODE

Mr. McGEHEE submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2223) for the relief of Catherine Bode.

L. WILMOTH HODGES

Mr. McGEHEE submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 874) for the relief of L. Wilmoth Hodges.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM N. THERRIAULT AND MILLICENT THERRIAULT

Mr. McGEHEE submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3808) for the relief of the estate of William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault.

MRS. C. A. LEE

Mr. McGEHEE submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 941) for the relief of Mrs. C. A. Lee, administratrix of the estate of Ross Lee, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1946

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who transcendest all our thoughts, how blest are they who know the help of Thy presence and feel the comfort of Thy nearness. Amid strenuous duties with their conflicting elements and profound problems, we pray for strong and ever-growing faith, for strength of guidance, and for stoutness of heart, that we may touch human life and stimulate it to be industrious and useful. In the face of every task,